The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,128 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 28, 1884.

EXAMINED IN THE LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L.	Bavaria	5372	700	M. Stewart	29th July
—	Nizam	3726	500	G. W. Atkinson	5th Aug.
L.	Assam	3038	500	S. P. Cole	12th "
M.	Pekin	3803	600	A. Symons	19th "
L.	Setlej	4134	760	A. H. Johnson	26th "
—	Lombardy	3726	500	W. E. Thompson	Sept
L.	Peshawur	3803	600	R. J. Baker	2d "
M.	Venetia	3726	500	A. S. Daniell	16th "
					FRIDAY.
L.	Bellerat	4753	750	P. S. Tomlin	26th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta. Those marked M proceed direct to London via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884
ROHILLA	3560	700	W. Barratt	8th	Aug.
BRINDISI	3643	600	I. Reeves	22nd	Aug.
ANCONA	3126	600	R. G. Murray	5th	Sept.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 28, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class Rs. 620. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, May 29, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 20th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 380, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	5002	750	1st Aug.
CHINA	5002	850	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer CANTON 2,100 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th August, she carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Viâ Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £
Viâ Dieppe..... 1st class ,,

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ...

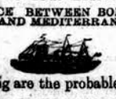
For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following are the probable sailings:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Names.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about
s.s. HISPANIA	5,366	560	Boyle	7th Aug.
s.s. NUBIA	3,553	420	T. G. Knox	21st "
s.s. PERSIA	4,560	600	R. Hutchison	4th Sept.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,250	450	J. S. Murray	20th "
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,070	430	F. Blight	4th Oct.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3,400	430	W. S. Young	20th "

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th June, 1884.

PASSENGER SEASON 1884.

MESSRS. KING, KING and Co. will on application forward, free of charge, a copy of their "HAND-BOOK FOR HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS," and full particulars as to Berths available, Rates of Passage, dates of sailing, &c. by P. and O. and all other lines of steamers.

KING, KING AND CO.

Bombay, February 1, 1884.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "HISPANIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside, without delay, to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the steamer's surveyor before removal from the dock; otherwise no claim will be admitted.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 25th July, 1884.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE steamship CAMEO has arrived from Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. Consignees of cargo are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our counter-signatures and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Matches, oil, naphtha, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Consignees of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. are requested to send boats alongside to take delivery of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.

All landed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the warehouse where the steamer is discharged, and no claim will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

Captain A. C. CLARK will attend on board every morning to survey damaged goods.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1884.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Senior Naval Officer, Bombay, on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on board H. M.'s Dryad up to noon (local time) on FRIDAY the 1st August, 1884, for the supply of Coal from the 17th October, 1884, to the 16th October, 1885, inclusive, at this Port, for the use of H. M.'s Ships.

2. All information required as to Bank Deposit, and Forms of Tender, &c., will be furnished on personal application to the undersigned, between 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., daily (local time.)

3. Tender should be superscribed "Tender for Supply of Coal to Her Majesty's Ships."

E. GREY HULTON,
Commander and Senior Naval Officer present.

H. M.'s S. Dryad, Bombay, 18th July, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on MONDAY, 28th July, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Kish, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Mohrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 14th August 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th July, 1884. Agents

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ITALIAN VERMOUTH.

PREMIATA FABBRICA DI NOVELLOE FONTANI, BOLZANETO.

Cash, Rs. 17-0 per dozen.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ANTIDOLORICON

A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.—Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TREACHER'S IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TERACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE ONLY PERFECT HAIR-DYE.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S CIRCASSIAN FLUID

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results. "You will perhaps be gratified to know that I consider the preparation you sent me highly satisfactory. It is quickly applied, is very effective and far preferable to the article made by a noted London manufacturer." (Sd.) N. V. November 5, 1879.

Per Case Rs. 2.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE BOTTLES are warranted to preserve, free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds.

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature and properly ripened

CIGAR,

And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's Capacity.

1 Quart.....Rs. 2-8. 2 Quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 ,, ,, 5-0. 7 ,, ,, 10-0.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

THE FIRST ESSENTIALS FOR EUROPEAN RESIDENTS AND TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

A COPY of D. S. KEMP'S "Medicine Chest Companion" is supplied with each. ("A very useful little Companion to the Medicine Chest."—*Lancet.*)

A selection of Twenty-Nine Patterns, of which a descriptive list will be sent on application.

TRAVELLING CHESTS, OF SOLID LEATHER, with glass Measures, Scales and Weights, Lock and Key. Filled with carefully-selected Remedies. From Rs. 24 to Rs. 75.

DOMESTIC CHESTS, OF PLAIN POLISHED MAHOGANY, Joinings fastened with Brass Screws, and with Lock and Key. Filled with Medicines, Scales, Measures, &c., all carefully selected. From Rs. 38 to Rs. 50.

ELEGANT DOMESTIC CHESTS, OF POLISHED MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD OR WALNUT. All carefully filled as above. From Rs. 53 to Rs. 100.

CHESTS IN OAK, DEAL, AND MAHOGANY, of various sizes, for Veterinary, Camp, Industrial, and other purposes. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 120.

DR. MOORE'S SMALL FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST, in Teak, Rs. 20.

DR. HUNTER'S DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST, in Mahogany, Rs. 60.

We strongly recommend every up-country Resident's investing in one of these useful articles. Always of great utility, where a family or establishment is concerned its importance cannot be overestimated.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS STORES, required during the current year, comprising Tools, Ropes, Baskets, Cotton Waste, Tallow, Tar, &c.

Forms of Tender with list and approximate quantities can be obtained from the undersigned, on payment of five rupees.

Sealed Tenders should reach the Agent's Office, not later than 15th August, 1884.

The Agent reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

WILLIAM CORN,
Storekeeper, S. M. Ry. Co.

Hotgi, 23rd July, 1884.

T. DREWET, M.E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED.
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated and contracted
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA FOR
HODGART'S PATENT COTTON PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Valcan Works Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DOMKEY ENGINE.
Apollo Street.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC — Light with good flavour.	10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	BORDEAUX — A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	PETIT MEDOC — Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 0	7 8
16 0	9 8	SUPERIOR MEDOC — Full bodied, of high character and flavour.	16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	CHATEAU LAGRANGE — Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	CHATEAU LAROSE — Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX — Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.		Per Hogshead. Cash.
170 0	BORDEAUX	170 0
170 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC	170 0
210 0	PETIT MEDOC	210 0
260 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC	260 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following SPECIALITIES in their large stock of which they can strongly recommend, and which have gained for their qualities as Timekeepers a widespread reputation.

THEIR SILVER 50 RS. LEVER WATCH.

The great and increasing demand for these Watches have induced Messrs. F. L. & Co. to make them in all sizes, and either in hunting, half-hunting and open face cases.

The "smallest" the usual size of a Lady's Watch, would be an admirable substitute for a Lady's Gold Watch when travelling or for daily use.

THEIR SILVER 75 RS. WATCH

Has all the qualifications of the 50 Rupees Watch, but is in an extra heavy case with gold hinges. Its movement is fitted with a compensation balance and with a hair-spring system Breguet.

THEIR SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES

Rs. 90, 110 and 135.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 40.

Messrs. L. F. & Co. can recommend this well-finished Watch to anyone who requires a strong and serviceable time-keeper, and one which will bear the roughest work.

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT RS. 60.

Messrs. L. F. & Co. would draw the attention of Railway Companies and employes to these Watches which are of extra large size and can be guaranteed and recommended as reliable time-keepers.

Samples will be sent and special terms be made with Railway or other Companies on an invoice given.

two years' guarantee is given for all the above Watches. Initials engraved gratis to buyers. Terms—Cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

GENTLEMEN'S ULSTERS,

CUT and finished in the best and latest style. Patterns in medium and heavy textures forwarded on application. Gentlemen passing hurriedly through Bombay *en route* to Europe can procure them ready for immediate wear.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

"Shall there be no more cakes and ALE? Yes, by St. Anne, and GINGER shall be hot i' the mouth too."—*Twelfth Night.*

PRIME AROMATIC GINGER ALE.

A NON-ALCOHOLIC beverage of delightful flavour and remarkable stimulating properties. A real acquisition to the Dinner Table.

See that it bears our label over the cork.

Per dozen Re. 1.

A Discount to Messes and Clubs.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, GLOVERS, DRAPERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LACES, RIBBONS, &c.

FLOWERS.—Of these we have some fine collections of the newest and best description in every style and colour. Flowers for the Hair, Flowers for Wreaths and Bouquets, Dress Flowers, Bridal Flowers, and Flowers for every use.

FROM ANNAS 8.

FEATHERS.—Fancy Wings, Birds, Ostrich Tips, and Feathers in all colours and shades.

FROM ANNAS 8.

LACES.—Of these we have a beautiful selection, Point Laces, Real Honiton Laces, and Edgings, Real Valenciennes Edging, Maltese Laces, Plain and Beaded Fashionable Laces, Spanish Laces, Tulles, Nets, &c., &c.

FROM ANNAS 4 PER YARD.

RIBBONS.—Silk and Fancy, Plush Ribbons with Satin backs, Satin Ribbons, Saranet Ribbons, Corded-edge Ribbons, in all the latest colours.

FROM ANNAS 4 PER YARD.

W. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c., BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH they will send

Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LIMITE BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUM

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, makers may be procured at as lightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all ki
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (
Clinometers.	Measuring Tape
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chai
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.
Half Sets	French Curves.
	Drawing Board

ARTISTS' MA

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencil
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils,
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Pap
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.
	Mahl Sticks.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATIO
ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN

THACKER & CO., LD., BO
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDO
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE,

HAVE been awarded 1 GOLD and 2 SILVER MEDALS with 3 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES of merit for their own brands some of which are enumerated below:—

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.	BORDEAUX.—RED.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite	36 0	38 0
34 8	36 4	Chateau Mouton	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 12	Chateau Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	Chateau Palmer	27 0	29 0
22 0	23 0	Chateau La Rose	24 0	25 0
21 4	23 4	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 0	15 0	St. Estephe	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc	14 0	16 0
10 0	12 0	Petit Medoc, Bombay bottled	10 8	12 8
28 0	32 0	Sparkling Red Claret	27 0	30 0
		BORDEAUX.—WHITE.		
24 0	26 0	Haut Sauterne	25 0	27 0
19 0	21 0	Barsac	20 0	22 0
15 8	17 8	Graves	15 0	18 0
		BURGUNDY.—RED.		
33 0	35 0	Chambertin	34 8	36 0
26 12	28 12	Nuits	28 0	30 0
26 12	28 12	Corton	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 8	Volnay	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 4	Beaune	20 0	22 0
19 4	21 4	Macon	20 0	22 0
40 4	42 4	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.	BURGUNDY.—WHITE.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
26 12	28 12	Chablis La Montonne	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis	18 8	20 8
		CHAMPAGNE.		
55 8	58 8	Wachter & Co.'s "Royal Charter"	58 0	61 0
54 8	57 8	Finest Dry Sparkling	57 0	60 8
..	33 0	Do do per hamper of 24 half-pints	..	34 8
54 0	56 8	Perrier and Fils	56 0	58
54 0	...	Perrier Jouet, cuvee reserve	56 0	...
53 0	...	Heidsick's dry Monopole	55 0	...
32 12	34 12	Carte Blanche (Shedsley's)	34 0	36 0
25 8	27 8	Saumur, Finest Sparkling	26 8	28 8
		PORT.		
26 4	...	Old Crusted	26 0	...
21 4	23 4	Invalids' ... gold capsule	22 8	24 8
22 0	24 0	Dessert Wine, black capsule	23 0	25 0
19 4	21 4	A good full Wine red ,,	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port ,, green ,,	15 0	17 0
23 0	...	Sacramental Wine	24 0	...
33 8	34 8	Tinta Francisca	34 0	36 0

BOMBAY HOUSE:—5, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

THE PORTABLE TYPE-WRITER,

FOR TRAVELLERS, OFFICIAL, COMMERCIAL, LIBRARY, AND CAMP USE.

"A GREAT RELIEF TO BRAIN, EYE, WRIST, AND FINGERS."—UNIVERSAL GAZETTE.

THE PORTABLE TYPE-WRITER, like its predecessors, is an American invention. The following descriptive particulars will show how great an advance has been made on former old styles, and an inspection of the Machine will show how admirably it fulfils all the capabilities claimed for it.

SIZE AND WEIGHT.—The Portable Type-Writer occupies a space of only 14 by 7 by 2½ inches, and weighs enclosed in a strong oak case, under *eight pounds.*

CONSTRUCTION.—It is a simple and beautiful piece of mechanism, with no delicate complications, is manufactured of the best material, in a strong and durable manner, and is not liable, with ordinary care, to get out of order.

COMPLETENESS.—It is furnished with seventy-two (72) characters, including Capitals, Small Letters, Figures, and Signs (-, ", /, &, &c.

CONVENIENCE.—It can be used upon any ordinary desk or table, or even upon the lap, in a railway carriage, a dak ghari, a budgerow in bungalow, or in camp.

LEGIBILITY.—The type-writing of this machine is as clear and legible as printing, the impression being made directly from the type, the inking is effected by an ink-pad, upon which the supply of ink is easily regulated.

RAPIDITY.—A practised operator can write over forty words per minute, and a beginner, even at the end of one week's practice, may write from twenty-five to thirty words per minute, thus excelling a rapid writer with the pen.

COPYING.—A letter written by the Portable Type-Writer can be copied in an ordinary copying book, as if written with the pen.

ADAPTABILITY.—Unlike other machines, which necessitate the use of both hands, the Portable Type-Writer requires the use of one hand only. To a person who has lost an arm or a finger, or who is troubled with wrist paralysis, or afflicted with rheumatism in hand or arm, it would be invaluable. For all who have much writing to do it will be found a great relief to brain, eye, wrist, and fingers.

ECONOMY.—It is less than half the price of other Type-Writers.

IT IS INVALUABLE for foreign correspondence, and to Government Officials, Public Companies, and Insurance Offices, Bankers, Merchants, Shorthand Writers, Clergymen, and Authors.

PRICE Rs. 150.

BOMBAY APPOINTED AGENTS:

COURT & CO., 21, ESPLANADE ROW, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 14th, to MONDAY, the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th July, 1884.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, will be payable on application, on and after the 28th instant, to registered shareholders on 30th June, 1884.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th July, 1884.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and statement of accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. W. M. Macaulay and Mr. J. E. Sassoon, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th July, 1884.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Malassimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Gastric Irritation, and all chronic affections of the Intestinal tract. Price, bottle 12 as. Jar Re. 1-4.

D. FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING COALS.

TENDERS required for LANDING, CARTING, and STORING COALS, for twelve months ending 30th September, 1885. Quantity, about 10,000 tons.

For specification and form of tender, apply to MANAGER, Bombay Gas Company, Limited, Green-street, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 26th July, 1884.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes-street, on FRIDAY, August 8th, 1884, at half-past four o'clock, to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to the 31st December, 1883, and 30th June, 1884.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 3th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 18th July, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST ON HAND, a fresh consignment of CHUBB'S PATENT WRITING BOXES, fitted with Chubb's Patent Detector Lock and two keys, Tray, Foot folio, Instrument-pad, Note-papers, Envelopes, Patent Ink-stand, and with space for letters and papers beneath the Tray, and side handles. Sizes—15 by 10 by 5 at Rs. 41-4; 13 by 10 by 6 at Rs. 45; and 17 by 11 by 7 at Rs. 56-4 each, net cash. Sole agent in Bombay, EDULJEE PESTONJEE, 47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort.

BODGER, WARBURTON and Co. beg to notify that their shipment of Beer from the "Frankfurt Brewery Company" is all sold. Further shipments are on the way, for which orders are now being registered.

Military-square, Bombay.

26th July, 1884.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a resolution passed at the General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 24th July, 1884, a DIVIDEND of Rupees forty per share will be payable at the Office of the Company, No. 24, Apollo-road, on and after the first day of August to the registered shareholders standing on the Register on the 25th of July, 1884, on production of share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

BRUEL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Khangaum Cotton Pressing Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 24, Apollo-road, Bombay, on the 6th day of August, 1884, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 26th day of July, 1884, will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That the Articles of Association be altered in the following manner:—The following article shall be inserted after Article 8, namely, "The Company may from time to time reduce its capital."

By order of the Board,

BRUEL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

No. 24, Apollo-road, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

JUST TO HAND PER S.S. "TITANIA."
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
Selection of the Manillas and Choicest
Brands of the Season,
Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
BOMBAY.

[illegible] & CIGARS.
Recommended for Monsoon Smoking,
MILD and FREE.

	Per 1,000	Per box of 100
"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
"TRABUCOS"	" 35	" 4 0
"ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 8

Forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

REDUCED PRICES.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT FIRE AND THIEF RESISTING SAFES.

No. 2. 4ft. 10in. high by 1ft. 5in. wide by 1ft. 4in. deep Rs. 161-4-1

No. 7. 3ft. high by 1ft. 6in. wide by 1ft. 6in. deep.. Rs. 213-12.

CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES.

JAPANNED TIN.

EACH fitted with Tray, Portfolio, Instrument-Pad, Note Paper, Envelopes, Patent Inkstand, Wax, &c., and with space for Letters and Papers beneath the Tray, with Patent Detector Lock and two Keys.

Outside Measure.

No. 1—15 by 10 by 5 inches	Rs.	41 4
" with extra Tray	"	45 12
Leather Travelling Cover for above.	"	12 0
15 by 10 by 6 inches		
No. 2 " with extra Tray	"	49 8
Leather Travelling Cover for above.	"	13 8

CHUBB'S CASH-BOXES.

No. 1 6 by 4 by 24 inches	Rs.	13 8
" 2 7½ by 4½ by 3 "	"	15 0
" 3 8 by 5 by 3½ "	"	17 4
" 4 10 by 6 by 4 "	"	19 8
" 5 11 by 6½ by 4½ "	"	21 0
" 6 12 by 7 by 5 "	"	23 0
" 7 14 by 8 by 5 "	"	24 12

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES.

Outside Measure.		With Pen-tray and Inkstand.
No. 1—14 by 8 by 5 inches	Rs. 22 8	27 0
" 2—12 by 9½ by 6 "	" 24 12	29 4
" 3—17 by 11 by 7 "	" 27 0	31 8
" 4—15 by 12½ by 8 "	" 30 0	34 8

CHUBB'S DEED BOXES.

No. 1—13 by 9 by 8 inches	Rs.	20 4
" 2—16 by 12 by 11 "	"	28 4
" 4—18 by 13 by 13 "	"	30 0
" 5—20 by 15 by 15 "	"	34 8
" 6—23 by 17 by 16 "	"	40 8

CHUBB'S FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 1—12 by 8 by 4 inches	Rs.	18 12
" 2—14 by 10 by 5 "	"	21 0
" 3—16 by 12 by 6 "	"	24 12

CHUBB'S PATENT PADLOCKS.

Inches.	Rs. a.	Inches.	Rs. a.
1	7 12	3½	10 10
1½	6 14	3½	11 14
2	6 14	3½	12 2
1½	8 2	3½	16 4
2	9 0	4	18 12
2½	9 10	Queen's Padlock	4 10
2½	10 4		

CHUBB'S PATENT CUPBOARD LOCKS.

Inches.	Rs. a.	Inches.	Rs. a.
2	6 4	4 by 2	7 8
2½	6 8	4 by 2½	8 2
3	6 14	4 by 3	9 6
3½	6 14	4½ by 3	10 0

CHUBB'S PATENT DRAWER LOCKS.

Inches.	Rs. a.	Inches.	Rs. a.
1½	6 4	2½	6 14
1½	6 4	3	7 4
2	6 8	3½ by 3 inches	8 12
2½	6 14	4 by 3 "	9 6

CHUBB'S PATENT BOX OR CHEST LOCKS.

1½, 1½ or 2 inches	Rs. 6 14 each.
2½ or 2½ "	7 4 "
3 "	7 12 "
3½ "	8 2 "
4 "	9 0 "
4½ "	9 10 "

CHUBB'S PATENT PEDESTAL LOCKS.

2½ inches	Rs. 7 4
3 "	7 12
3½ "	8 2

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Telephone No. 30.

SUMMER NUMBERS.

Illustrated London News, with coloured plate entitled "Happy Days."	Re.	1 0
Boy's Own Paper	"	0 6
Girl's Own Paper	"	0 6
London Society	"	0 10
Argosy	"	0 6
All the Year Round	"	0 6

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED FOR THE
GRAPHIC SUMMER NUMBER,
WITH LARGE COLOURED PLATE entitled
"THE LOST BIRD."
(Expected shortly.)
Price Re. 1; post free Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Telephone No. 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here on MONDAY, 28th instant, as under:—(1) SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING, already advertised, at 2-45 p.m.; (2) ADJOURNED SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING at 3 p.m.; (3) ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS (adjourned from the 14th instant for want of quorum of members), at 3-15 p.m. and 3-30 p.m., respectively.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 26th July, 1884.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissary of Ordnance, Poona, up to 15th August, 1884, for the purchase of 9,358 cwts. of LEAD Old) in the Ordnance Depôt, Poona, where samples can be seen.

C. DE C. HAMILTON, Lieut., R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance, Poona.

Poona, Ordnance Depôt, 25th July, 1884.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES.
PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1859 AND XIII. OF 1872.

IN consequence of many imitations of the above original "Mission" Tiles first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industrial Establishment for the above "Mission," they are now made on entirely new principles and patented. "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which follows honest goods made by skilled Europeans trained in their particular business.

Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight.

Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Ridges, Rips, &c.

☞ Orders now registered for new season tiles due here in September next.

Sample tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BADMINTON, CROQUET and LAWN-TENNIS Sets just received from best London Manufacturers.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WANTED, a small second-hand Horizontal Engine, Cylinder about 6 to 8 inches diameter. Quote price to "M.," care of this office.

AIRY and commodious Rooms, in Kauthoke's Buildings, for European families, with shower bath. Apply W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

TASMANIA JAMS, Rs. 4 per doz.
Chicago Ox Tongues, Rs. 2-8 per tin.
W. J. ESSAI, Provision Cash Stores.

ROYAL BLEND old Scotch Whisky as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Rs. 23-8 per doz.
W. J. ESSAI.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, Re. 1-6 and 13 annas per bottle. Nestle's Milk Food, As. 15 per tin.
W. J. ESSAI, Provision Cash Stores.

WHITE CRUSTED LOAF SUGAR, Re. 1-2 per 7 lbs. Kangra Valley Teas and ground Coffee.
W. J. ESSAI, Provision Cash Stores.

JUST RECEIVED fashionable Scotch Angola and tropical Tweeds, &c., for Sacque Coat and Trowsers, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25. Try Y. A. LACKA & Co., Hummum-street.

THE MAGIC MOUSE-TRAP, a marvel of cheapness and utility. Never fails. Re. 1.—Steward & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

TEMPLE BAR.—TOM SAYERS, Bombay, BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS.

WANTED, a second-hand Engl-Persian Dictionary; must be in good order. K. R., 38, care of Messrs. Grindlay Groom, and Co., Bombay.

"THE FIREFLY."—Handy little warming STOVES for wet weather. Price Rs. 8 and 10 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap suits. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.—This excellent wine, our own shipping and brand, we now offer at Rs. 54 per case.—Cutler, Palmer and Co., Bombay.

MONSOON.—Coleman's Family Hotel, Apollo House, Fort, overlooking the Harbour. Some Rooms on top floor, with or without board, at specially low rates.

TOUGHENED GLASS.—The trade supplied from a consignment just received. Apply to Godown-keeper, PHIPSON & Co., 15, Forbes Street.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weights, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Edulje Festonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG. is the amount of the invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

NEW Ties and Scarfs now on view. Present fashions, just to hand.—Argosy Braces, rich Silk Handkerchiefs, shirt Jewellery, Silk and Thread Evening Socks, &c., &c.—BADHAM, PILLS & Co., Ld.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED COMPOUNDER. A passed medical pupil preferred. He must be steady and be able to produce testimonials. Salary fair. He will have to bind himself for engagement for 2 years.—Pandurang Gopal, G. G. M. C., Girgaum, 21st July 1884.

FOR SALE, one pair of Pegu PONIES, fast, handsome and quiet, colour a white and light bay, together with tonga and harness, in good order. Price Rs. 1,000. One dun Pegu pony, goes with either of the above Rs. 250. Apply to Colonel Warden, European General Hospital, Bombay.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

TENDERS are invited for undertaking COCOANUT PLANTATIONS on the coast in the Junagadh territory, Kathiavad. Apply for particulars to Mr. HARIDAS VIHARIDAS, Divanji, Junagadh.

TENDERS are invited for SCANTLINGS and TIMBERS of sorts for works in the Junagadh State. Apply for particulars to Mr. HARIDAS VIHARIDAS, Divanji, Junagadh.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84.
2 GOLD MEDALS AND 2 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES
AWARDED TO
JOHN DICKINSON & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS, LONDON & CALCUTTA
SECTION F. CLASS 68. The only Gold Medal awarded.
PRINTING PAPERS: Extra Superfine, Fine and Handmade, also the "Lion Brand" Printing Papers in Buff, Crimson and Black Label qualities, specially made for the Indian Market.
COLOURED PRINTINGS for Covers of Pamphlets, Prospectuses, &c.
SURFACE COLOURED, ENAMELLED and VARNISHED PAPERS.
LATE, LITHO, MAP and DRAWING PAPERS.
"MINIK" PAPER of special strength, equal to Hand-made.
WRITINGPAPERS: Hand and Machine-made, Tub and Engine sized; Tinted Writings; also the "Lion Brand," Green Label Writing Foolscap for the Indian Market.
SECTION R. CLASS 11.
CARDS, CARDBOARDS and PASTEBOARDS.
COLOURED and ENAMELLED CARDS and BOARDS.
ENVELOPES of every description.
BLOTTINGS.
CUT WRITINGS and BOXED STATIONERY, including Visiting Cards in Sliding Boxes.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:—7, NEW CHINA BAZAR STREET.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

CLEARS OUT RATS, mice roaches flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, skunks, chipmunks, gophers, 25c. & $1. P. I. Druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay General Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of Iron Rails, Crossings, &c', &c., and Tiled and Cadjan Sheds &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th July, 1884, at 2 p.m., at the Moathwell Chowky Shoreyard of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the following:—

A quantity of iron rails of sizes, crossings, point boxes, lorry wheels, with axles, &c., &c. and tiled and cadjan sheds, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 28th July, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Apollo-street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the black wood and teakwood French-polished and carved household furniture, such as couches, chairs, writing-tables, teapoys, iron single and double bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, cup-boards with glass door, mirror, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms opposite the Government Dockyard, by order of the concerned, the following valuable property:—

FIRSTLY.—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuage, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chimore in the sub-district Salsette, District of Thana and known by the name of the Gordon-land and situate to the east of the road leading from Mahool to Bombay, bearing respectively survey No. 178 plot No. 1 admeasuring two acres and six goontas, plot No. 2 admeasuring one acre and thirty-one and three-fourths goontas, plot No. 3 admeasuring seven and one-fourth goontas and plot No. 9 admeasuring twenty-two goontas survey No. 173 plot No. 10 admeasuring seven-and-a-half goontas, plot No. 11 admeasuring nine and one-fourth goontas, plot No. 12 admeasuring thirty-five-and-a-half goontas, plot No. 13 admeasuring two goontas, plot No. 14 admeasuring two goontas, plot No. 15 admeasuring two-and-a-half goontas, survey No. 179 plot No. 1 admeasuring twenty-nine and three-fourths goontas, survey No. 177 plot No. 0 admeasuring one acre and thirty-five goontas, survey No. 187 plot No. 0 admeasuring one acre and twenty-five goontas the total area of which several lots is ten acres and fifteen and-a-half goontas equivalent to fifty thousand two hundred and seventy-five square yards and-a-half of a square yard.

SECONDLY.—All those pieces or parcels of land or ground together with the messuages, hereditaments and premises standing thereon known as the rice-land situate to the west side of the said road leading from Mahool to Bombay bearing survey No. 181 plot Nos. 1-4-6 and 7 admeasuring seven goontas, one goonta two-and-one-fourth goontas and eight goontas and No. 15 admeasuring two-and one fourth goontas, survey No. 182, plot No. 7 and 10 admeasuring respectively one-and-a-half goontas and ten and one-fourth goontas, survey No. 183 plot No. 10 admeasuring four and three-fourths goontas, survey No. 185 plot No. 1 admeasuring twelve goontas, survey No. 183 plot No. 0 admeasuring four goontas the total area of the said several pieces being one acre and twenty-six goontas equivalent of seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-six square yards.

THIRDLY.—Two pieces of land situate at Woorlee in the sub-district Salsette and district Thana bearing survey No. 7 plot No. 1 admeasuring one acre and twenty-six goontas survey No. 73 plot No. 2 admeasuring one acre and six and three-fourths goontas the total area of these two pieces being two acres and thirty-two and three-fourths goontas equivalent to thirteen thousand six hundred and forty-two and three fourths square yards which said pieces are more particularly described in the Sanad Duncuttoo Book of the Talatee and which said hereditaments were formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Beattie Brothers and are now in the occupation of the said Pestonjee Manockjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th July, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BROACH COTTON Co., Limited., In Liquidation.

NOTICE.

The ginning factory at Broach and the ginning factory and press at Pallej will be put up again for sale at Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.'s rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, after the sale of the Ahmednuggur Press, which is advertised to take place at 3 p.m.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 bales grey dhoties.
5 cases prints.
1 case electroplated tea and coffee services and waiters.
1 case Japanned tin tea tray, letter clips, egg boilers, &c.
1 case pocket knives.
10 casks kerosine oil.
5 drums infusorine.
An invoice of electroplated ware consisting of tea and coffee services, cruet, waiters, Britannia metal tea and coffee services, tea and coffee pots, butter-cooler, table, dessert and tea spoons table and dessert forks, bone, handled table knives, &c.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Abdool Rehman Hajee Joosub—

X 3 in double triangle—	1203-6	4	packages regatta stripes.
Do.	1328	1	" Malton cashmere.
Do.	1330	1	" " "
Do.	1331	1	" " "
X 3 in a diamond—	3164	1	" black dogskins.
Do.			" " "

On account and at the risk of Chunilal Motsechand—

X 3 in a diamond—	9358-67	3	bales grey shirtings
	9 lbs. 37 in. 38 yds.		

On account and at the risk of Borah Goolamhusun Keekabhoy.

G R—Bombay—	7-9	3 bales canvas ex Clan Matheson.
" "	10-12	3 " " ex Clan Ogilvie.

THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation)—TO CAPITALISTS.

Sale of Press and Press house with a large Bungalow attached at Ahmednagar.

Under instructions from Messrs. G. W. READ and B. F. CAMA, the liquidators of the above Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock p. m., put up for sale by auction, at their rooms in Bombay, the undermentioned property which belongs to the Company, a pressing house built on iron columns, walled and roofed in with corrugated iron sheets, containing one Hodgart's half-press, also one screwing press by Clayton, Hurst, and Barnett, engine by Alex. Shanks, one boiler by Simpson and Co., and a set of eight pumps with gearing, and water tank, also one patent cotton opener by Kleinschrodt, complete with shafting, together with blacksmith's shop, storeroom and tools, &c., as per inventory, the whole standing on a plot of land containing one acre and goontas or thereabouts, which is the absolute property of the Company, subject to the usual rent by instalment, and on which also stands a large stone-built bungalow used as a dwelling-house by the manager and engineer of the Company.

This Press is in working order, and has been in use throughout the present busy season.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be seen after the 1st July at the discretion of the Liquidators of the above Company at 6, Apollo-street, or of their solicitors, Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, in Meadow-street, Bombay.

SALE OF GREY PIECE-GOODS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

75 bales local made grey piece-goods consisting of shirtings, T cloth, dhoties, bed sheets, and sail cloth.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana—

100 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Kureem and Co.

Ex s. s. Bretton Hall.

A K Bombay—1-2—2 cases black superfine cloths.

Ex s. s. Ulan Sinclair.

T Bombay—1—1 case billiard cloth.

Ex s. s. Rydal Hall.

A K Bombay—111—1 case printed Cashmeres.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF GRAIN Sweepings, Old Wood and Iron at the Prince's Dock.

On FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, by order of the Superintendent—

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood and iron, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT POONA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Poona, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of August next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. A. M. CANTEM.

All those two bungalows with outhouses registered under 889 A and 889 B situate in Synagogue-street in the Cantonment of Poona. The bungalow No. 889A is bounded on the east by a road leading from south to north on the west by the property now or formerly belonging to Mr. Critchell on the north by bungalow No. 889B, and on the south by the compound wall of the property now or formerly belonging to Mr. Johnstone, Pensioner, the bungalow No. 889B is bounded on the east by a road leading from south to north, on the west by the property now or formerly belonging to Mr. Critchell, on the north by Police Barracks, and on the south by Bungalow No. 889A. These 2 bungalows will be sold in one lot or in 2 separate lots according to the wishes of the intending purchasers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE of valuable landed property at Dadysett's Agiary-street without the Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 7th August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Runchhoras Toolsidass on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Venayek Sudanund in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of December, 1881.

All that piece of ground with the messuage or dwelling-house and chawl (on the backside of the dwelling-house) together with the front and back compound and premises standing thereon, situate on the south side of Agiary lane-street, in the subdistrict of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 677 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the property of Samet-ibai, widow of Janardhan Wishwanath, and partly by the property of K. Pereira, on the west by the property of Soonderjee Morojee, on the north by the Dadysett's Agiary-street, and on the south by the property of F. A. Vigas, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 137 and 138, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46 and new No. 343, and old new No. 351, and new survey No. 227.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Bombay, 28th July, 1884.

GORGE LIVERS

BILLIOUS conditions, constipation, piles, dyspepsia headache, cured by "Wells' May Apple Pills" As. 8, p.l. and As. 12 boxes at druggists. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay General Agent for India.

NOTICES.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes-Street, on FRIDAY, the 8th August next, at four o'clock, to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made upto the 31st December, 1883, and 30th June, 1884.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of the Directors who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 29th instant to the 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 15th July, 1884.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED—1825.

£505,936 WAS PAID IN CLAIMS in 1883 and £508,144 in 1883, or over One Million Sterling within the last two years under Standard Policies which fell in by death or maturity.

THE FUNDS during the same time have steadily increased and now amount to upwards of Six-and-a-quarter Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable securities.

A MARKED PREFERENCE was again shown last year by the Assuring Public in favour of the Standard Office. Applications were received for assurances amounting to £1,708,903-5-2, and Policies were granted for £1,361,676-16-4, believed to be the largest new business transacted by any of the Scotch offices during 1883.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 38, Elphinstone Circle, (above Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.), Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Power's Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of His late ROYAL HIGHNESS HISAMUS SULTANAH SULTAN MURAD MIRZA, late of Tehran in Persia, Mahomedan, and Governor of Kermanshahan and Kurdistan, who died in the Empire of Persia aforesaid or elsewhere out of British India, on the 12th day of March, 1883, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (with a copy of his Will annexed) of whose property and credits, having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, were granted on the 16th day of July, 1884, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to the HON. SOLOMON DAVID SASSOON, a partner in the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., of Bombay merchants, and the constituted attorney of ABUN NASAR MIRZA HISAMUS SULTANAH, the son, heir and one of the legatees, named in the Will of the said deceased, limited as therein mentioned, are required to send to the said Hon. Solomon David Sassoon, as such Administrator, at the office of his said firm in Forbes-street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon, or against, the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on, or before, the 30th day of September, 1884, as after that date the said Hon. Solomon David Sassoon, as such Administrator, will pay, or remit, the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Abus Nasar Mirza Hisamus Sultanah as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid; and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 19th day of July, 1884.

HORE, CONROY AND BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1883, whereby the liability of the Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.)

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

FIRST ISSUE OF 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
Of which 50,000 are reserved for issue in India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

PAYABLE

£1 on Application; £1 on Allotment, and the Balance of £8 at such times and in such sums not exceeding £2 as the Directors may determine, and at intervals of not less than one month.

(Interest at Five per cent. per annum will be allowed upon all payments made in advance of Calls.)

DIRECTORS.

CHRISTIAN ALLHUSEN, Esq., D. L. W. P. Director of the International Bank of London, Limited.
LIONEL R. C. BOYLE, Esq., of Messrs. Boyle, Campbell, Buxton & Co., 80, Lombard Street, E.C.
W. W. CARGILL, Esq., Founder of the Oriental Bank Corporation.
E. F. HARRISON, Esq., C.S.I., formerly President of the Bank of Bengal.
A. J. MACDONALD, Esq., late of Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and formerly President of the Bank of Bombay.
Sir BENJAMIN C. C. PINE, K.C.M.G., Oriental Club, Hanover Square, late Governor of Leeward Islands.
GRANT HEATLY TOD-HEATLY, Esq., 13, Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.

BANKERS.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, Limited.
THE BANK OF SCOTLAND (Edinburgh, London, and Branches).

BROKERS.

Messrs. STEER, LAWFORD & CUERTON, 3, Drapers, Gardens, E.C.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. HOLLAMS, SON & COWARD, Mincing Lane, London.

INTERIM SECRETARY.
R. T. ROHDE, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES: 40, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

PROSPECTUS.

THE CORPORATION is formed with the object of continuing the Banking, Exchange, Deposit, Remittance and Agency Business so long carried on by the late Oriental Bank Corporation, which, while it was confined to its strictly legitimate purpose, proved an investment of no ordinary character, earning as it did during the 33 years of its existence large sums of money and paying Dividends down to the year 1877 ranging from 10 to 15 per centum per annum with an occasional Bonus.

The special care of the Directors of the new Bank will be to avoid the slightest departure from the rules of legitimate banking on its best recognized principles and to exercise the greatest caution and prudence in the employment of its resources.

It is further the intention of the Directors to make a most careful selection of the officers to be employed in the new establishment, and to adjust the scale of expenditure on a basis of the strictest economy consistent with efficiency.

It is proposed to confine the Branches of the new Bank to the British Colonies, and India, Japan, and China, but Agencies may, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, be opened in such other place or places as may be thought advisable for the effective and profitable development and working of the business.

The principal places at which it would appear desirable to have Branches or Agencies are those large and important cities the trade of which justifies the establishment thereat of the principal lines of ocean steamers in the East.

These ports are shown by recent statistics to represent an annual trade of about three hundred and fifty millions pounds sterling, and supply the needs of a population aggregating nearly six hundred millions.

As a safeguard for the interests of the new Bank, it is proposed to have, where it may seem expedient, local Boards or Committees composed of the most respectable and influential shareholders on the spot for the more effective management and superintendence of the Branches, such local Boards or Committees to be subject to the entire control and direction of the London Board of Directors.

With the increased development which the extension of Railway communication in India must give to the trade of that country, the advance in which has already been well characterized as phenomenal, with the marvellously rapid strides in industrial progress which have been made in the Australian Colonies, and with the prospect of greater freedom of trade with the Japanese and Chinese empires, there is ample scope for the profitable employment of a much larger capital than has hitherto been available.

For these encouraging fields in the Straits Settlements and adjacent Islands, there also exist promising outlets for the employment of capital which have hitherto been all but neglected.

The recent stringency in the Indian money market was in well-informed quarters attributed to the inability of the existing Banks to cope with the increased trade of the country.

The Directors entertain the greatest confidence in the success of the new Bank, for while it will be entirely distinct from the late Oriental Bank Corporation, it will most probably obtain a fair proportion of the most valuable and profitable portion of its business, and secure, at the same time, the most efficient officers of a highly trained staff, advantages which are seldom obtainable by institutions of a kindred description on their formation.

It will be the object of the Directors, while safeguarding the interests of the new Bank, to do everything consistent with prudence in the interests of the shareholders in the late Oriental Bank Corporation, and they will endeavour to make satisfactory arrangements with the Liquidator to act as his Agents in the realization and collection of the assets of the late Corporation. Arrangements may also be found practicable for the transfer of deposits and for affording assistance to the shareholders and creditors of the late Oriental Bank Corporation by such other means as may appear desirable, provided such can be done without risk of loss, but in no case will any liability be undertaken in respect of the engagements of the old Bank.

Powers have been taken in the Articles of Association, in accordance with the Colonial Registers Act, to have a register at each of the principal Branches.

The promises of support from the East and Australia are most encouraging, and justify the Directors in the formation and organization of the new Bank, which will, while satisfying a public want, tend much to mitigate the loss and suffering of the shareholders of the late Oriental Bank Corporation. No promotion money has been, or will be, paid, the only contract entered into on behalf of the Company is dated 14th July, 1884, and is between Robert Turner Rohde and Thomas Colman for advertising the prospectus.

Should no allotment be made the amount paid on application will be returned in full. Where a less number of shares is allotted than applied for the balance of the deposit will be called towards the amount due on allotment.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association and a copy of the abovementioned contract can be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors of the Company.

Applications for shares to be made on the accompanying form, and forwarded, with a deposit of £1 per share, to the Company's Bankers.

London, 19th July 1884.

Extract from Memorandum of Association, Clause

MERCHANTS FALLING OUT.

Mr. F. Fischer appeared last Saturday before Mr. C.P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, to answer a charge of using abusive language, preferred against him by a Borah merchant named Hussan Ali Jevanjee. Mr. Chichgur appeared for the complainant; Mr. Fischer appeared in person. In opening the case Mr. Chichgur explained that his client had bought from the accused some cases of german-silver wire, the value of which was Rs. 625. His client had paid Rs. 600 of the amount, and had gone on the 4th inst. to Mr. Fischer's office to receive delivery of the goods. Mr. Fischer asked his client for the balance, Rs. 25, who said he would first inspect the goods and see if they came up to the samples. As the payment of the balance was insisted upon, his client said that if the goods did not equal the samples he would reject them. Upon this Mr. Fischer opened a box, took out notes amounting to Rs. 600, bundled them up, and threw them at his client, calling him a "d—d soor," and ordered him out of his office. Now, Mr. Chichgur continued, to call a Mahomedan a soor was the grossest insult to him. It was a most vulgar epithet to use. Fortunately for Mr. Fischer his client was a quiet man, or there would have been a breach of the peace. Mr. Fischer is credited a good lawyer, but his legal knowledge must have left him at that moment.

The complainant was called and gave the facts as stated by his counsel. In cross-examination the complainant acknowledged being refused any further credit by Mr. Fischer, and that he said he would refuse an indent of screws which were on their way out. He was not a child to mistake the word "here" for "soor;" he was quite sure he heard the latter word. He could see no reason for Mr. Fischer's conduct. When people allow their temper to get the better of their reason they even commit murder. The notes were thrown at him, but they did not hit him.

A clerk in Mr. Fischer's office was then called and bore out the statement of the complainant. He further said, as an excuse for his master, that he had been for some days previous to the one in question very much annoyed by several of his constituents, who were always ready to give orders, but reluctant to pay up their accounts, and was in an angry humour.

It was very noticeable that as soon as this witness got into the box he began his story, and did not stop till he had concluded. He spoke hurriedly, seemingly determined to finish his story quick.

Two other witnesses were called, one of whom deposed to having just entered the office, when he heard Mr. Fischer speak in an angry and loud voice and use the abusive language. He heard nothing of what passed before, and nothing of what took place after.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Fischer asked why his clerk Nusserwanjee had not been called; he had been in the room the whole time.

Nusserwanjee, when called, could not speak as to the words used. Mr. Fischer appeared to be angry; he said something which witness did not make out. He drew back his chair, went to his safe, took out some notes, and threw them over the table to the complainant. Witness was quite flurried at the time; he was making up the complainant's accounts.

Mr. Fischer said he was a little annoyed, but did not use the words as alleged. He threw the notes on the table to the complainant and said, "Here!" This probably he had misunderstood as "soor."

His worship said that the Rs. 25 was a sum which Mr. Fischer had a perfect right to demand before he gave up the goods. There appeared to have been an altercation between the parties. He had no doubt Mr. Fischer had lost his temper. In dealing with natives considerable patience was required. All he could do was to caution and discharge Mr. Fischer.

THE PACHORA COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of this company was held last Saturday at their registered office. Mr. J. Gerson da Cunha presided. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

Your directors have duly entered into the following agreement:—An agreement between Messrs. Nathoo Lalljee & Co. and this company for the sale and transfer to the company for Rs. 1,19,823 their interest, in the premises at Pachora and the whole of the machinery for ginning and pressing cotton plant and tools then in use and the good-will of their business. The machinery and other plant erected and at work had then already been valued by Messrs. Drewet and Scott, engineers and mechanists, independent valuers. Under the same agreement the vendors guarantee the payment of an annual dividend on the company's paid-up capital at the rate of 9 per cent. for three years from 1st January last, and to give security for its due payment and they have accordingly deposited 125 fully paid-up shares with the company as such security. Under the same agreement Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Wadia agrees to serve the company as general manager for ten years. Out of the amount due and payable to the vendors, your directors have paid as follows, viz:—by Rs. 69,200 in 346 fully paid up shares and Rs. 32,600 in cash and the balance will be paid as soon as calls are recovered. There are still to be recovered Rs. 23,200 in respect of 116 shares. The directors will take early steps to enforce the payments of such calls. The company was registered on the 21st December, 1883, and your directors took charge of all the movable and immoveable property at Pachora and the vendor's business from 1st January, 1884. This report necessarily covers only six months of this company's operation and the board look forward to meet the shareholders again at the close of the year under gratifying circumstances. The machinery and the presses are all in first rate working order. In accordance with section 84 of the Articles of Association all your directors retire from office except the director *ex-officio*, Mr. Nathoo Lalljee.

The report was adopted, and resolutions were passed re-electing the directors and reappointing Messrs. Ardesir Bezonjee and K. M. Shroff auditors at Rs. 100 each. A vote of thanks concluded the proceedings.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE KHOJA BILL.

It is satisfactory to learn that H. E. the Viceroy has promised to allow sufficient time for the consideration of the Khoja Bill in all its details. The several clauses of the Bill have of course raised a controversy and letters from both sides appear in the English papers. The Khojas will no doubt bear in mind that the Government seek to enact an Act for their benefit, and it is therefore the bounden duty of every Khoja to assist Government in their work, and not to hamper their proceedings by unnecessary objections. The Khoja community lose nothing by the passing of the Act.—*Rast Goftar*.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL AFFAIR.

Dr. R. Blaney and Surgeon Peslkaka have not been able to deny the charge of irregularity. The warning therefore given to them by Government with regard to late attendance is by no means unnecessary. Dr. Blaney seems to entertain the opinion that honorary surgeons who have their own private practice to attend to cannot possibly be very punctual in their honorary duties. We do not agree with him in this. The Honorary Surgeons ought to have stipulated, when they were first appointed, that their punctual attendance could not be relied upon. There were a number of other candidates ready to take their place. Now, with regard to the second phase of the question, we dare say Dr. Hojel was not to blame for sending in a report which his official superior directed him to prepare; but we do not agree with him in his opinion that the experiment of appointing honorary surgeons is a failure. The experiment has been pronounced a success in the Sir J. J. Hospital. When Dr. Hojel complains of the unpunctuality of the honorary assistant surgeons, the question of the regular attendance of the chief of the hospital, requires some explanation. Dr. Hojel's alleged unpunctual attendance is of course no defence for the assistant surgeons, but must not Government look into the matter? Dr. Hojel is a great doctor, and great doctors have nowadays extensive private practice. It is but natural that great doctors with lucrative Government posts and extensive private practice withal, may not be able to devote much attention to their substantive duties—*Id.*.

THE RIPON CLUB.

The *Satya Mitra* says the Ripon Club is an additional source of expenditure to the Parsees of the present period, and an encouragement to unworthy and expensive pleasures.

TAXING INDUSTRY AND THE POOR.

In Bombay they will have soon to face the question of ways and means for the construction of the Tansa Reservoir, and we are of opinion that the Corporation will exercise sound common sense by at once attempting to revise the whole scale of town duties with the view of raising the additional taxation that will have to be met on the loan of a million sterling and over which will be required for the purpose. The subject is presently under the consideration of the Finance Committee. We believe four alternative proposals are before it, one of which is to increase the house tax. This is scarcely consistent with policy or economy. By far the best course will be to levy a minute toll, say of two annas on every cotton bale consumed in the city; also a small toll on wheat, and other articles of merchandise not presently in the schedule. Surely, if the Paris Municipality, under the directing influence of a Leon Say, could annually raise by *droits d'octroi* 5 milliors sterling and over, Bombay need not fear to imitate her example. Leon Say is no economical quack, though as a matter of fact we have a number of the tribe scattered over different parts of the empire here. The heavenborn fancies he is a financier by genius when he is nothing of the kind. More or less it is his economical quackery that finds favour at head-quarters. M. Say is a great authority, and it is infinitely better to follow him than follow your small men who talk so big on Indian finance, imperial and local.—*The Indian Spectator*.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 24th instant:—

THE PORT HEALTH OFFICER.

Read Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2,475, dated 16th July, intimating that the Governor in Council concurs with the Trustees in considering that the Health Officer of the Port should work in unison with the Health Officer of the Municipality, and observes that section 2 of Act VI. of 1867 directs "that the Health Officer of the Port shall be an assistant to and subject to the general control of the Consulting Officer of Health," *i.e.*, the officer now designated "the Executive Officer of Health" for the Municipality. Pending the amendment of the Indian Ports Act, Government direct the Accountant-General to pay the whole salary of the Health Officer of the Port, in anticipation of recovery here after of a moiety of it from port funds.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE DOCK FIRE BRIGADE.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 5th May, suggesting that persons connected with the fire brigade at the dock be supplied with uniforms, so as to readily distinguish them from others.

Resolution.—Helmets and belts and axes should be procured for the Dock Superintendent, the Deputy Dock Superintendent, Hydraulic Engineer, Assistant Dock Master, and the Fire Brigade Inspector. Belts and metal arm badges should be supplied to the three native calassees. Three of Tyndall's respirators should also be obtained.

At Mr. Ollivant's request it was recorded that he did not vote for the above resolution.

THE DOCK EXTENSION LOAN.

Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 16th June, suggesting that pending receipt of a reply to the application which has been made to Government for a guarantee of the dock extensions loan, tenders for the works be advertised for, and that if necessary any expenditure meantime incurred be met out of revenue receipts as a temporary measure.

Resolution.—Tenders should be invited as soon as the information required for tenderers is ready. The state of the case should be explained to Government, and approval asked to the measures proposed to be taken by the Trustees. Government should again be asked to request the Government of India by telegraph to expedite their reply as to a guarantee.

THE PROPOSED FLOATING CRANE.

Resumed consideration of letter from Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co., dated 20th June, suggesting that a floating crane be provided for use in Prince's Dock capable of lifting from 25 to 30 tons. Read letter from Messrs. Edward, Bates, and Co., dated 21st July, stating that the Port Trust of Calcutta have a steam floating crane for the use of the shipping, and that the Trustees can no doubt easily obtain full information as to its working. It was proposed by the chairman that in the opinion of the Trustees it is not necessary to increase the means of lifting heavy weights already provided at Prince's Dock. It was proposed as an amendment by the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam that a floating crane to lift twenty tons is necessary for Prince's Dock, and should be ordered out as soon as possible. The amendment was first put, and on a poll being taken there voted in favour of it, the Hon. Mr. Adam, Messrs. Thorburn, Macauley, and Parker; against it, the chairman, Messrs. Grant, Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, N. M. Petit, and Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy. The amendment was therefore lost, and on the chairman's motion the motion put it was carried, there voting in favour of it, the chairman, Messrs. Grant, Sassoon, Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, N. M. Petit, and Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; against it the Hon. Mr. F. Adam, Messrs. Thorburn, Macaulay, and Parker.

REDISTRIBUTION OF TRAFFIC AND THE DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

Read letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 12th May, intimating that, after giving fuller consideration to the subject, he finds there will be some difficulty in giving immediate effect to the Trustees' proposals for the redistribution of traffic in connection with the dock extension works, and he specifies the points of difficulty. Read reports by the Engineer dated 17th June, and by Traffic Manager dated 19th June, showing how these difficulties may be overcome. The Traffic Manager recommends (1) that the dutiable and free import traffic from foreign ports be confined to the east wharf at Carnac-bunder, and to about one-third of Carnac-basin north wharf (east end); (2) that the dutiable export traffic be transferred to the remaining two-thirds of the Carnac-basin north wharf (western end); (3) that the west end of the north wharf of Carnac-basin be widened by taking in the roadway in rear of the wharf and the land up to a line in front of the south block of the Date Bazaar; (4) that the road running between the two blocks of the Date Bazaar be extended westward to meet the road immediately to the east of the Iron Market Godown; (5) that the shed at the west end of Carnac basin north wharf be shifted back to the proposed new fence, and that a chowkey in the same locality be moved to a site opposite the garbling godown; (6) that the ferry steamers passenger shed for ingress and egress through the north gate of the import dutiable wharf, and that a bay of the import iron-shed be reserved for their transit; (7) that dutiable imports be placed under shed and by the garbling godown and old Custom House at Carnac-bunder.

The Traffic Manager states that with the changes herein suggested there will be no necessity for any of the dutiable traffic to be tranfered to the new Custom House bunder, which would therefore be only made use of for free import goods that could not be accommodated at Carnac-bunder.

Read memo. by Engineer, dated 21st July, furnishing an estimate of the necessary works as follow:—(1.) Removing and re-erecting fence with additional new fence, Rs. 2,009; (2) removing and re-erecting gates, Rs. 148; (3) north and west side doors of Custom House to be securely fastened and the north window of which is now open, to be closed and to be railed with iron bars, a new door 7 by 8 to be placed in south wall of Custom House, Rs. 295; (4) an open shed 250 by 20 lately erected to be shifted back alongside of new fence, Rs. 1,045; (5) a cart shed and traffic chowkey lately erected near the above shed to be shifted, Rs. 275; (6) the wharf to west of Date Bazaar to be widened so as to absorb the present road, and a new road in lieu thereof to be made in line with Date Bazaar road, Rs. 1,027; (7) a roadway 25 feet wide to be made at north side of troop shed to a length of 400 and a portion of horse platform 33 feet long to be removed at west end of troop shed and a road-way to be made thereon 40 wide, Rs. 1,019. Read minutes of members of Bunders Committee. Resolution.—On the understanding that the proposed alterations meet with the approval of the Collector of Customs they are sanctioned, and the work as estimated for by the Engineer should be carried out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2456, dated 14th July, requesting the Trustees to see that unlicensed cattle stables are not allowed to remain on Port Trust property, and that the arrangements already made for preventing noise among the gowlies near the European Hospital are continued.

Statement of town duty collected at Port Trust property on behalf of Municipality during June. It amounted to Rs. 46,092 against Rs. 53,937 for June, 1883.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 22nd July, 1884.	For week ending 22nd July, 1883.
Vessels piloted into harbour	11	14
" ... out of	16	22
" transported	7	15
" attended to	2	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 21st July, 1884.	For week ending 21st July. 1883.
Vessels entered	8	7
" left	11	12
" remaining in dock	14	15

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—July 26.

(Before Mr. Warden, 2nd Judge.)

AN ACTION FOR COSTS.

MESSRS. CLEVELAND, LITTLE, AND NICHOLSON *vs.* VELJEE MOOLJEE.

This was an action to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 122-8, being the amount of a bill of costs for work and labour done by the plaintiff for the defendant.

Mr. Nicholson appeared for his firm, and Mr. Gunputrao for the defendant.

In defence it was said that the bill of costs had not been taxed, and it was therefore not binding on the defendant to pay it. The bill was examined by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, and had been reduced by Rs. 37. A rule was relied upon which prevents a solicitor from receiving or demanding, in any instance, payment of any bill of costs, unless it has been previously taxed by the Taxing Master. It was contended that the action was not maintainable, as the plaintiff is bound to have the bill taxed in all cases.

Mr. Nicholson said that the bill would not have been taxed even if sent to the Taxing Master, as it was not a High Court suit in which the plaintiff worked for the defendant.

His honour held that the suit was maintainable, as it was not competent for the Taxing Master to tax the bill in question. But under the rules of the court he must refer the case to the arbitration of someone. It was agreed to refer it to Mr. A. K. Oliver for arbitration.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, writes:—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

REVENUE ASSESSMENT IN SIND.

The following Resolution of the Bombay Government relates to the introduction of a temporary settlement into the Hala Taluka of the Hyderabad Collectorate, Sind:—

Revenue Department Bombay, Castle, 22nd July 1884.

Letter from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 2,561, dated 3rd July, 1884, forwarding a letter No. 2,033, dated 17th May, 1884, from the Collector of Hyderabad, together with one No. 410, dated 6th idem, from the Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, who submits proposals for the introduction of a temporary settlement into the Hala Taluka of the Hyderabad District.

Resolution.—These papers contain proposals for the introduction of a temporary settlement into the Hala Taluka of the Hyderabad Collectorate. The existing rates have been levied since 1871-72 or for three years beyond the period for which they were guaranteed. They were, when introduced, considered by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner to be too low, but it is observed that for the first half of the period of settlement there was a steady decline in the Government demand and in the collections, and although there was subsequently an improvement, there have been considerable variations in different years. A temporary settlement will probably be found better suited to the present circumstances of the taluka.

2. The Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, proposes to divide the villages into two groups with rates for the various classes of cultivation differing slightly according to the natural advantages possessed by the villages. Nineteen-tenths of the cultivation is kharif, and the rates proposed for this kind of cultivation are Rs. 2-12 in the first group and Rs. 2-8 in the second group of villages. These rates cannot be compared with those of the original settlement, under which there are six groups of villages, but Lieut.-Colonel Anderson estimates the revenue under the rates proposed by him, after deducting allowances for canal clearances and the village officers' cess, at Rs. 98,400, which sum exceeds the amount collected in 1882-83 by 15 per cent., and the average collections of the past five years and of the past ten years by 5 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively. The Government demand and collections were less in 1882-83 than in any previous year since 1876-77. The rates proposed are somewhat higher than those in force in the adjoining taluka of Sakrand, but the excess is not more than proportionate to the greater accessibility to markets of the villages in the Hala Taluka.

3. The rates proposed by the Superintendent, Sind Revenue Survey, are considered suitable by the Collector and the Commissioner, and should be sanctioned. As arrangements for cultivation have already been made, it would have been expedient, if it had been possible, to defer the introduction of new rates for another year. But the Commissioner points out that the cultivation has been adapted to the new Survey numbers, and that it is impossible to apply the old rates to the new Survey numbers. In these circumstances the recommendation of Mr. Erskine that the new rates should have effect in the ensuing revenue year, but that no remission should be made in any cases in which the levy of the full rates would cause hardship, is approved. But the necessity of adopting this course illustrates the inconvenience of delay in the submission of proposals for settlement of which complaint has been made in a previous case.

4. The general sanction of the rates proposed will include sanction of the assessment of babul plantations.

5. Sufficient grounds are shown for making a larger allowance for the clearance of private canals in the Hala Taluka than in the talukas hitherto brought under temporary settlement, and the proposal is approved.

6. No 6 of the rules for the administration of temporary settlements should be amended in the manner suggested by the Commissioner.

7. The papers should be sent for reference to the Public Works Department (Irrigation) for consideration of the remarks on the state of the Government canals in this taluka.

J. Monteath,
Under-Secretary to Government.

STREET ARCHITECTURE OF INDIA.

Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., Keeper of the Indian Collection, South Kensington Museum, read the following paper before the Society of Arts recently on the "Street Architecture of India":—

Whatever may have been the aspect of a Hindu town in that Golden Age when every action in life was regulated by the sacred Shastras, at the present time, with very few exceptions, the cities of India owe their plans to the same influences which have determined the growth of streets and the position of public offices in most of the towns of the world.

For the greater number, it is impossible to formulate a general plan owing to local peculiarities of site, but if classified under such heads as royal cities, holy cities, and commercial towns, a general description can be attempted. One of the exceptions to any such classification is the royal city of Jeypore, of which it is enough to say that, built in a very short time upon a level plain, it possesses the advantage or what many would consider the disadvantage—of a regular plan, being a parallelogram divided longitudinally by a single wide street, and transversely by one making the whole town six large blocks of buildings, of which one is entirely occupied by the palace.

Again, it is necessary to except the Presidency capitals, where, naturally, the foreign rule has asserted itself in the creation of public and other buildings in a diversity of styles, and the interference with native custom by the introduction of building acts more or less vexatious, and, lastly, the presence of the bizarre and ugly building—"light and air" regulations.

ROYAL CITIES.

The aspect of an Indian royal city, whether still a capital or fallen to the headquarters of a collectorate, is not to be surpassed in picturesqueness by any other style in the world; the area restricted by the embattled walls and bastioned fortress, palace, often a town in itself, occupying a fair portion—being often the nucleus upon which the city grew. The gates mark the terminations of the principal streets, which, with public and private edifices of façades, the houses of officers of State, and the no less ostentatious shops of the well-to-do burghers and handicraftsmen. These streets are seldom regular in their line of frontage, even when bounded on both sides by buildings, which, raised under the shelf-like projection of the shop floors, is often buried where an arcaded canopy is added to the shelf, and the shop front encroaches on the roadway.

These shops, though separated by partywalls, and their line of frontage broken by irregular verandahs and awnings, yet mix and blend into a vista of rich profusion, where bright coloured stuffs succeed carving and fretwork of the brass-worker's shop, again to be followed by the burnished metal and gaudy decoration of the cook or spice seller. The jewellers and money brokers may occupy a whole street, and their somewhat plain shops—whitewalled, and white cotton-carpeted—assert a dignity which enhances even the apparent value of their wares.

The banking business is generally carried on in the upper part of the house, and in such cities as Delhi, Amritsar, Lashkar and many towns in the Bombay Presidency, the wealth of the owners has been lavished upon the façades, and, what is more than wealth, the individuality of owner and builder (for these people are, in a way, their own architects) has found expression, without that incongruity which, with us, generally results where an attempt is made to depart from the commonplace lines dictated by ground landlords and speculating builders.

Off the main streets, and often approached by gate and archway, are the quarters of the various classes, castes and sects. These are small towns within themselves, and here the labyrinth seems to be the model upon which their streets, or rather alleys, were planned. The gates of their quarters in the Bombay cities show the necessity of such precautions in the Mahratta days, and their loopholes, machicolations, ironbound doors, and surprise proof winds, are significant of those good old stirring times. These gates are now fast disappearing in the towns under our rule, but the people still congregate in their several quarters, where the chiefs of each community live with each other in the magnificent exteriors of their dwellings.

The royal city of Ahmedabad probably stands first among those Indian towns where civil architecture rivals that of the regal and ecclesiastical buildings, and has a still greater interest to us by still possessing the art in undiminished vigour.

The 16th century house front erected last year in the South Kensington Museum* (though to us a marvel of richness), is but a fair average example of an Ahmedabad merchant's dwelling. It belongs to a good period, and differs from the modern houses more in form than in excellence of design. There are still many of these balconied houses left, and all seem to owe the peculiarities of the upper stories to the absence of the deep open portico which, in more recent buildings, stretches across the whole of the ground floor. Amongst these it is very difficult to distinguish between houses built a hundred years and those built a century since, and, perhaps, one of the best façades in Ahmedabad was erected during the great cotton times of the last American war. Under the Moguls, the officers of State generally held their courts in their own dwellings, and thus a number of minor palaces, thronged with suitors, uninformed attendants, and guards, marked important centres in the city, and changed the character of the scene; again to be changed when, passing on, the Hindu temple with busy worshippers, or the solemn court-yard of the Jumma mosque broke the line of shops and markets, and prepared the traveller for the greater glories of the palace.

The palace often contributes the least to the picturesqueness of the adjacent streets; generally occupying an exterior area, bounded by high walls unpierced by windows, the effect is rather that of a prison or fortress, and it is only when one of the great gates is reached this impression is changed for another, when a row of shops is seen within, and a multitude of every-day people coming and going, apparently on their own business, again recalls the town gate. This last is not far from the actual fact, for the palace is a town with a full complement of purveyors and artificers, and a population which can only be reckoned by the thousand. By passing other gates, the more private precincts are reached, and having left the horses at the gate beyond which no one but royalty rides, and crossed another court on foot, at last the spot is reached where further progress can only be made in the company of a chamberlain.

Where the palaces are actually moated forts, like Agra, Delhi, and Lahore, they cannot be considered as influencing the architecture of the streets, especially when a difference of style is well marked. In the case of Jeypore, however, the palace and town (built together) seem to belong to each other, and one of my illustrations—"The Tower of the Winds"—is a remarkable and beautiful addition to a street which otherwise would have had all the attractiveness on one side.

HOLY CITIES.

The next type of town is the holy city, where rival temples dispute the offerings of pilgrims, and offer to the variously inclined security in the next world, or indulgences in the present. Benares, in the north, and Madura in the south, may be taken as good examples of the class. Here the enclosure walls and bastioned gates are wanting, and, though palaces have sprung up in various places, the towns preserve the peculiar character of their early days, when a nearly canonised shrine, attracting a number of pilgrims, became surrounded with the huts where their wants were catered for.

It may be that the knowledge of the transitory state of mundane affairs has had a sobering effect upon the minds of the burghers and their builders, or that they are content to devote their spare wealth to the adornment of the temples, or to add to the jewellery and plate which are preserved in the holy treasuries for the service for their gods. Whatever may be the reason, the fact remains that the streets of the holy cities depend for their effect on the contents of the shops rather than on the shops themselves; and in the south, where the temple enclosures house not only the functionaries and their families, but the shops and families of those who sell food, spices, and the necessary articles for worship, it is only natural that the splendour of the townbazaar suffers from this competition.

The number of people living in these places is enormous, and almost rivals the communities within the precincts of the royal palaces. As an example, the number of individuals said to live within the temple of Seringam, near Trichinopoly, is 3,000. Whilst noting the plainness of the streets in a city as Benares, no injustice should be done to the wonderful pictures produced by the temples which are of all sizes, from votive models, scarcely a yard high, to cathedral-like masses, many, fortunately, unenclosed, except where shops and other buildings have grown against them.

It is here that Hindu architecture is seen at its best, and perhaps owing to the sharp contrast between exquisite finish of the elaborately unpractical but solid-looking angle of a temple porch or base jutting out from between low litellied shops—some bright with whitewash, others smoke begrimed, all plain and business-like—such dignity is accorded to the portion which would be lost were the whole building seen clear of the surroundings.

The peculiar feature of the native cities is the bathing ghaut on the river side, or the tank, which might sometimes be more properly termed a lake. These, the crowning works of the Hindu architect, though closely connected with almost every thought and action in their daily life, distinctly belong to the spiritual part of their existence; and, perhaps, it is for this reason, and because here the last rites are administered to their dead, that such splendid sites are almost unused for the erection of palaces or residences of the wealthy, except when intended for purposes connected with their religion.

Rich with closely packed temples, and the stepped ways thronged with innumerable people going and coming from the water, there is, however, a blank of human interest in the scene; and the same feeling is experienced when a busy mart of dock is encountered in our own country, where the bustle and confusion of the people, each intent on his own business, the harsh and unsympathetic look of the surroundings, and absolute want of the appearance of domesticity on all sides, makes the whole mechanical, and we wonder whether these moving units have homes like other human beings, or are puppets in a great show, moving only in obedience to some hidden force.

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The last class of city I have to describe is the least interesting as a general rule. Scattered about all over the country are towns which, owing to the ebb and flow of commerce, become for the time being commercial centres, or the depots of produce of various sorts. Such cities spring into existence rapidly, and as soon fade out; whilst others have been leading marts since the beginning of history. Our railways have done much to lessen the prosperity of many of these, whilst others, left at a distance from the iron road, are ruined beyond hope.

Of new cities, I do not know of a better example than Beawar in Rajputana. It is difficult, on approaching the picturesque gateway and lofty crenulated walls, to realise that this town was built in a desert, and filled with one of the busiest populations in Rajputana a few years back; and it is still more surprising to find that the reverenced name of the founder is not that of a native warrior or saint but of an English gentleman†; and the principal shrine where Hindu and Moslem leave votive lamps, the tomb of that officer's wife. Some of the commercial and royal cities still occupy the same sites after an existence of 2,000 years whilst others have been constantly on the move either in obedience to some physical change—such as river encroachment—or to such causes as the pride, intrigues, and family quarrels of those dynasties of rulers who founded the successive cities which culminated in the present Delhi, after leaving detached groups of ruins over an area of over 100 square miles. Others have disappeared, like Gaur in Bengal, which, during 300 years, retreated before the shifting bed of the river, and having moved back twenty-four miles, only forsook the contest when the commerce which the river brought found another channel and mart.

Of the class of towns represented by the important city of Nagpore in the Central Provinces, are several which show how much can be done in India when native talent and love of display are well directed. A few years since they were remarkable only for the plainness and dull monotony of their shops and dwellings, even though the possessors of some extensive sacred buildings. Then suddenly the native communities (encouraged by the chief English officials) began to build as only princes did in the ages passed by. Instead of the embattled walls and bastioned fortress, palace, often a town in itself, occupying a fair portion—being often the nucleus upon which the city grew. The gates mark the terminations of the principal streets, which, with public and private edifices of façades, the houses of officers of State, and the no less ostentatious shops of the well-to-do burghers and handicraftsmen. These streets are seldom regular in their line of frontage, even when bounded on both sides by buildings, which, raised under the shelf-like projection of the shop floors, is often buried where an arcaded canopy is added to the shelf, and the shop front encroaches on the roadway.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 26.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were again ⅛ higher at 100⅝, and 4 per cent. Rupee Paper is quoted at a like advance, whilst French Rentes in Paris are ¼ better at 108.

In the Produce market, Linseed is unchanged; Rapeseed is quieter and 6d. per quarter lower for brown Calcutta to arrive. Wheat, Reuter says, is unchanged, but at the same time Liverpool quotations are advanced 2d. per cental in No. 1 and 3d. in no. 2 soft white. At the London skin sales, goat skins closed with a better demand at 1d. to 2d. per lb. higher for light weights, 64,000 skins having been sold. The sharp skin sales opened at full prices.

COTTON.—The Liverpool market yesterday closed quite, sales 8,000 bales, spot prices unchanged. Americans 1-64d. higher to arrive in the more distant positions. To-day's market is reported firm, sales 6,000 bales, prices unaltered. In New York ready Mid-Uplands are still quoted at 11 cents., but futures are 6 points higher, the quotation for November shipment having been advanced 8 points yesterday and reduced 2 points to-day.

We subjoin our usual weekly summary of the Cotton statistics, from which it will be observed that notwithstanding the taking by spinners during the week have only been 51,000 bales, the Liverpool stock has been reduced by 29,000 bales, and the total visible supply for all Europe by 59,000 bales, making the totals 112,000 and 175,000 bales respectively, below the corresponding date last year. These figures do not perhaps of themselves warrant any material rise in prices had we an American crop of over 6½ millions of bales in prospect; but present indications do not point to more than 6 to 6½ millions and should this be confirmed by the August report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau we may look for spinners becoming more active buyers and prices hardening proportionately.

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 25th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Total supply of all kinds	1,940,000	2,115,490	1,728,580
" " Surats	637,000	560,940	709,700
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	832,000	954,560	736,430
" London "	54,000	44,770	72,580
American afloat	50,000	40,000	25,000
East Indian "	93,000	144,000	206,000
	1,029,000	1,183,330	1,040,010
Price of Mid-Uplands	6¼d.	5¼d.	7 1-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera ...	4½d.	4 1-16d.	5¼d.
Difference	1¾d.	1¾d.	1 15-16d.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1884.	1883.	1882.
Week's receipts	3,000	8,000	5,000
" Exports to U. K. ...	15,000	7,000	11,400
" " Continent....	3,000	7,000	3,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,783,000	5,914,000	4,828,400
" Exports to U. K. "	3,354,000	4,725,000	3,220,700
" " Cont. "	1,409,000	1,808,000	1,348,100
" Stock in the Ports	240,000	331,000	203,000

For ready cotton the market here remains quiet, but quiet unchanged. Holders are very firm, and the local mills continued to pay very full rates for their requirements, but for exports there is practically no enquiry and nothing at all doing. Of new crops native dealers continue to be large speculative buyers, and transactions are reported in new good Oomra for March delivery at Rs. 195 per candy, Broach for the same date being quoted at Rs. 232.

WHEAT is firm at previous prices.

SEEDS.—Linseed remains very steady at unchanged rates. Rapeseed is firm and yellow Guzerat is nominally advanced to Rs. 7-1 per cwt.

FREIGHTS for immediate shipment are perhaps a trifle easier again. Liverpool has been done at 21s. 3d., and wheat for London at 18s. 9d. Forward, however, the position tends rather towards higher rates, the amount of tonnage offering being very limited, and owners firm.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are steady with a fair business passing. Metals are dull and declining owing to large stocks and lower prices from home. Coals are firm, forward sellers being out of the market for the time being.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling has again been quite unchanged both as regards tone and rates. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 17-32d. per rupee	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7¾d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d.	"
Credits do. do.	1s. 7¾d.	"
Francs do. do.	Fcs. 2 08½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has met an improved enquiry again and Fours have advanced to par buyers. There is no speculative demand of any importance about, however, and in the absence of that element it will be difficult to push values much higher. Four and-a-half we still quote at Rs. 102¾.

SHARES continue very quiet. mills are again Rs. 5 lower in most cases, and as the market for yarn shows no sign of improvement, shares have no ground for recovery. Fort Press shares have advanced Rs. 25, Prince of Wales Rs. 5. In miscellaneous companies there is no change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares, Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000 500	all	14p.ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	12,000 500	all	1 do.	380
Bank of Madras	10,000 500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000 100	15	5 do.	118
National Bank of India ...	37,320 — 250	12½	5 do.	90

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,000	500	500	182	595
Anglo-Indian S. & W Co.	80,000	100	100	Rs. 5	121
Alfred Manf'g. Co...	1,000	500	500	182p.s.	510
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ...	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 42½	820
Bhownuggur Mills ...	4,800	100	100	—	36
Bombay United	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,020
Budmeira Manf'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	—	500	—	250
Central India S. & W. Company	2,530	500	500	Rs. 30	630
Connaught Mills.....	240	500	50	..	105
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	765
D. spinning	000	2,000	all	nil	457½
Empress S. & W. Co..	...	500	all	Rs. 47	570
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	45	825
Golam Sabe S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	..	510
Gordon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	510
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	980
Hinganghat Mill Co...	700	500	500	90	760
Hyderabad SpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,245
Impl. Cotton MillsCo.	900	500	500	..	547½
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	985
James Greaves Mills..	1,100	500	400	..	475
Jam e Aji Spin. Co. ..	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraj Bhailoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,160
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	945
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 45	985
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,800	100	100	Rs. 5	127
Madras United	250	1,000	1,000	16p.c.	3,300
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	925
Manockjee Petit's ...	2,500	1,000	1	Rs. 60	1,315
Mazagon Spinning Co.	6,000	250	250	Rs. 12	247½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,475
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	925
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	980
Oriental	4,000	62½	625	Rs. 20	640
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	40	400	Rs. 14	272½
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	18¾	245
Prince of Wales Spining Company..	1,000	500	500	30	190
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,425
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs	1,490
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	960
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	435
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	675
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	805

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	700	2,925	Rs. 5	770
Port Canning Co....	6,000	1,000	1,400	Rs. 13	360

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New £20 shares..	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	
Ditto	..	£20	1-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry Co..	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares..	21	£15	6-5-0	do.	50

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 22nd July, as compared with that for the 15th July:—

LIABILITIES.	July 15. Rs. A. P.	July 22. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	41,59,436 4 4	41,59,436 4 4
Treasury Balance	2,46,82,055 14 1	2,36,00,507 4 5
Other Deposits	2,01,39,347 4 8	2,17,58,395 15 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,37,506 13 6	5,43,239 6 3
Sundries	13,26,016 11 6	12,51,110 13 8
Rs..	7,11,37,363 0 1	7,13,12,689 12 7
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ..	77,05,112 0 0	81,08,706 0 0
Other authorized Invtmts	42,16,450 0 0	44,22,410 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	98,11,776 4 4	1,05,11,436 11 10
Credits on do.	61,75,081 8 10	66,67,962 6 1
Bills Discounted	1,72,45,301 11 10	1,55,86,843 8 5
Balances with other Banks	5,40,383 0 1	5,46,924 5 11
Bullion	2,130 0 0	2,306 4 0
Dead Stock	11,77,620 6 10	11,79,862 15 11
Stamps	9,594 1 0	9,244 0 10
Sundries	8,17,726 8 8	8,12,108 4 6
Cash at Head Office	89,91,826 6 0	88,73,025 2 9
Do. at Branches	1,48,37,058 0 6	1,45,01,885 0 4
Rs..	7,11,37,363 0 7	7,13,12,689 12 7

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Menist, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.

3, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CATLEY—July 25, at Igatpuri, the wife of T. P. Catley, of a son. (Madras papers please copy.)

DEATHS.

MELLING—July 24, Emma Florence, infant daughter of S. F. Melling, aged 4 months and 24 days.

POCHA—July 26, Pochajee Framjee Pocha, partner, Pochajee Framjee & Co., aged 64 years.

PEROZBAI—July 27, at the residence of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, C.I.E., Byramjee Back Road, Perozbai, the wife of Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Major, and daughter of the late Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Suntook, deeply regretted. Funeral will take place at 3 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MORTON—July 4, at Lee Lodge, Madras, the wife of Mr. C. H. R. Morton, P. W. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FASKEN—BAZALGETTE—July 21, at St. Paul's, Landour, Edward James Nicolls, 3rd Sikhs (P. F. F.), son of General E. T. Fasken, Madras Staff Corps, to Rosetta Lucy Eanwell, only surviving daughter of the late Captain Bazalgette, Royal Artillery.

GIBBS—LYNE—July 16, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, Neville Alexander Innis Gibbs, youngest son of General J. Innis Gibbs, Bengal Retired List, to Agnes Lyne, eldest daughter of De Castro T. Lyne, of Steartfield Park, Paynton, Devonshire.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1884.

EVEN the much-enduring burgesses of Calcutta are turning, like the worm, now that they feel the heavy foot of the Bengal Government too grievous to be borne. No doubt the Metropolitan Municipality was taking the subject of the sanitation of the city too easily, and an impulse from outside was needed. But there appears to outsiders to be an eagerness on the part of the disbelievers in local self-government to turn the occasion to the utmost account, with a view not merely to hasten the cleansing of the town at any cost, but to discredit the principle of municipal institutions generally. Of course, it is impossible to suppose that the Lieutenant-Governor had any sympathy with this feeling, which undoubtedly exists, but there is some reason to fear that he has allowed himself to be influenced to some extent by those who are delighted to see an opportunity arise for showing how a Baboo Municipality should be dealt with. It would certainly be better for Calcutta if the municipal machinery was not so entirely in the hands of a class of the population which is not likely to take a too lively interest in pushing on improvements, however necessary, which are likely to cost a good deal of money. But since the Europeans dwelling in Calcutta think it is rather a fine thing to hold aloof from municipal duties, since they cannot have all the seats, or at all events the majority of them, to themselves, the public and the Government should try to make the best, and not the worst, of the body to which the care of the city has been committed. To our eyes there appear to be strong symptoms of a determination to make the very worst of everything that is done or left undone. Considerable sums have been, as a matter of fact, voted for the improvement of the city. The money was not spent as soon as voted, it is true, but we know in Bombay that it is one thing to decide on a new work and provide the funds for it, and quite another to surmount preliminary obstacles and get things into full swing. The Bengal Government proposed to take upon itself city police charges amounting to a lakh a year if the Municipality would lay out that sum and an equivalent sum on the improvement of the town. The Municipality demurred, and raised questions as to where the additional funds were to come from. An octroi was proposed, based on the Bombay system. While the discussion was in progress and before anything had taken place to warrant the apprehension that the Municipality would refuse to do anything, the local Government prepared to put the whole matter into the hands of a Sanitary Commission appointed by itself, on which the Municipality —that is, the ratepayers, who are to find the money—would only be represented by a couple of members of that body. Nothing but the most imperious necessity could justify so high-handed and arbitrary a course, and, so far as we can judge, no such necessity has arisen. The Municipality has not set itself to oppose the needed improvements; it has, on the contrary, admitted their necessity, and has plans under consideration for carrying them out, and supplying the additional revenue that would be necessary. To seriously propose to set the regular machinery of city government aside, is wholly without excuse. We are glad to find that there is sufficient public spirit in Calcutta to protest earnestly and energetically against so subversive a measure. The meeting of Calcutta ratepayers held in the Town Hall on Saturday has resolved to memorialise the Government of India to disallow the action of the local Government, which was denounced as illegal and is certainly irregular and unconstitutional. In this resistance to an ill-omened attempt to override municipal rights and privileges, the ratepayers of Calcutta will receive the hearty moral support of all who understand what is at stake.

Here in Bombay no one can reproach the municipal body with an unwillingness to face the cost of public works of magnitude when their necessity is understood. Still we have our difficulties, and one is rising up before us in the near future which will have to be dealt with in the light of principles discussed and sifted out years ago, if we are not to incur some of the discredit which has overtaken the Calcutta Municipality. As every one knows, the Bombay Corporation has committed itself deliberately, by a formal vote, to the Tansa scheme for supplying the city with water on a scale hitherto unprecedented; the cost being estimated at from a million to a million and a quarter sterling. It is quite certain that this great work cannot be carried out side by side with the drainage scheme and other undertakings without enhanced taxation. Indeed, the necessity for augmenting the city revenues is growing upon us, quite irrespective of the new water-supply. The system of disposing of the town sweepings on the Byculla Flats is generally condemned. It might be possible, by an improved system of depositing the sweepings in trenches, and covering them at once with earth, and by surrounding the area of deposit by earth embankments, to continue for some years yet the convenient practice of putting away the town sweepings, without incurring the heavy cost of transporting them by rail or otherwise out into the open country. But the opposition to the practice has received so much strength from the disagreeable results of the faulty manner in which the deposits have been hitherto spread out over acres of space which could not possibly be covered in with earth in time effectually to deoderise the garbage, that it is morally certain the Byculla Flats can no longer be utilised for this purpose. The result will be, of course, that either of the existing railways, or a rail or tramway constructed specially for the purpose, must be employed to take the 700 or 800 tons of daily sweepings away to Coorla, or Bandora, or elsewhere. This will be an expense quite additional to that now incurred for collecting and carting the sweepings to the Flats; they will still have to be collected and carted, and then will come the transfer by train. This must inevitably cost some lakhs a year over and above the present expenditure. And so of other items of expenditure, which the growth of the town and the continually swelling demand for more complete and satisfactory arrangements for the public convenience will inevitably entail. How is the money to be found? That is the question which we must be prepared to face without delay, if we are to avoid the hesitations and dilatoriness which have brought our Calcutta friends into troubles beyond their offence.

In considering the question of ways and means in regard to the Tansa scheme, a Bombay native paper of some influence admits fairly enough that fresh taxation will be required. But accepting that as inevitable, the writer coolly proposes that the money required should be obtained by raising the town duties all round. Two annas should be levied on every bale of cotton worked up in the Bombay mills—a proposal which will meet, no doubt, with enthusiastic approval in Manchester, for all its belief in free trade principles. The food of the population, then, is to bear a part of the burden—"a small toll on wheat and other articles of merchandise not now on the schedule." Since Paris raises five millions sterling by the octroi, "Bombay need not fear to follow her example." The object of these absurd and impossible proposals is of course to save the owners of house property from being called upon to contribute their share. An increase of the house tax "would scarcely be consistent with political economy;" only "economical quacks" would be equal to that blunder. Here we have a principle laid down which would put upon the industry and the poor of Bombay the whole burden of any increased taxation which may be necessary, leaving realised property wholly untouched. Yet obviously the owners of houses in Bombay are the very class that will profit most by whatever expenditure adds to the prosperity of the city. The unearned increment will be theirs. We have no desire to see the whole of the new burdens, whatever they may be—and certainly we hope that they will not be heavy—placed upon the shoulders of the house-owners of Bombay. Amongst other practical inconveniences, that would tend to discourage building, and the habitations of the community, already insufficient, would become still more inadequate. But the whole matter was argued out long since, and the principle of apportioning the burdens between house property and the town duties was, after great consideration, carried. This compromise should not now be disturbed. If it be, the party fights which will inevitably follow will by their bitterness and fury greatly retard the progress of the city improvements, and Bombay may come to share the reputation which her sister capital so unfortunately acquired, of being unable or unwilling to provide the means of executing important works of which the necessity is admitted on all hands.

IT is to be hoped that the Cholera Commission now being appointed by the Government of India will not be deemed complete without the name of Dr. Vandyke Carter. This gentleman has acquired a European reputation as a scientific investigator, his researches in respect to famine fever and leprosy having demonstrated his acquirements and capacity. We hear that having been in personal communication with Dr. Koch, he has already carried beyond the point reached by that eminent inquirer his investigations into the nature of the germ which is supposed to be the cause of Asiatic cholera. He detected the germ in question in a number of instances, and proved its reality and prevalence in cholera cases beyond all doubt. But pursuing the line of investigation laid down, he discovered, if we mistake not, that a very similar, if not identical germ exist, also in cases of diarrhœa and certain other diseases—a discovery which may, of course, place Dr. Koch's discovery in the unpleasant position of proving too much. The importance of having upon the new Commission a microscopist of quite exceptional talent, and an inquirer who has followed up and extended Dr. Koch's investigations, need not be pointed out. No Indian Commission can be considered complete if Dr. Carter be not on it.

THE weather of the past week has presented few features calling for special remark. Briefly summarised, it may be stated that a high barometer prevailed over the whole of Western India from the 20th to the 23rd, and was accompanied in the southern half of the Bombay Presidency by a more or less complete break in the rains, in Guzerat by lighter rain than in the previous week, and in Sind by fairly good rain. On the 24th a sudden fall of the barometer took place everywhere, amounting in Bombay and the north to over a tenth of an inch. This fall was the prelude to a corresponding increase of rain, and the reports of the 25th and 26th show that good rain fell throughout the Presidency, excepting in Sind. The reports of yesterday show that in Sind also there was heavy rain between the morning of Saturday and of yesterday. Kurrachee having had continuous rain for upwards of twelve hours. This rain at Kurachee was no doubt due to a "barometric depression" which had for the last two or three days been forming over Kattywar and the neighbouring regions, and which yesterday caused a heavy rainfall at Rajkote of 6·36 inches, and gave rise to gales of wind in Lower Sind, Kattywar, and parts of Guzerat. Experience has shown that "depressions" of this kind are especially liable to form over Kutch, Kattywar, and the Gulf of Cambay, and in some cases develop into storms of considerable intensity and violence. The Presidency crop and season reports of the 22nd instant show that in some of the Deccan districts more rain was needed for the completion of the kharif sowings, and that in Sind the Indus was still so low that there was a scarcity of water in the irrigation canals. With regard to this latter condition of things, it is possible that the heavy rain which has been reported lately in the Punjab and in Sind may have done something towards filling the canals. With regard to the former, we have no detailed reports later than the 22nd, but the telegraphic summaries of the meteorological department state that on the 24th and 25th there was an improvement in the rainfall of the Deccan districts. It is probably too late in the season to expect more than moderate rain in the Southern districts. The heaviest rain in these districts occurs normally before the sun has got far north; and if on account of some mishap the heavy rain should not take place at its proper time, it is only through some fortuitous accident that the average can subsequently be made up. If a judgment can be formed from the rainfall of one station alone, it would appear that the deficiency this year is being gradually made up. The rainfall at Bombay during the last week was 5·61 inches, as compared with 5·19, the normal fall as calculated from the returns of the last thirty-seven years. The average rainfall at Bombay, reckoning from June 1 to July 27, is 42·25 inches. The total fall during that period this year has been 37·58 inches. The barometer is still low over the whole of the Presidency, and though a slight rise is just now taking place, there is no reason to expect that it will continue for any length of time.

THE DARK SIDE OF PARIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JULY 4.

UNDETERRED by recent examples of judicial severity, messieurs les assassins have been very busy of late. There has been committed a most foul, à la Wainwright and Webster, murder in the Rue de Lyon, where one Mielle, a waiter by profession, cut his friend Lebon into small pieces and had the fragments conveyed to a hotel in the Rue Jules-César in a portmanteau by a porter. This enterprising gentleman is still at large, his victim lies at the Morgue, skilfully pieced together. His liver, however, is still missing, and the combined energies of the Parisian police are being directed towards finding it. I will gladly spare you all the revolting details connected with this crime, leaving it to the *Daily Telegraph* to turn them to profitable account. It is curious and worthy of note that most of the crimes committed in France are marked with a refinement of cruelty and a barbarism not elsewhere met with, while in no other courts of justice do such revolting cynicism and brutal effrontery characterize the criminals at bar. It is probable that that innate love of notoriety which is one of the prime features of the French character, as well as the scandalous laxity of French criminal jurisdiction, has much to do with this. Perhaps unrivalled in the annals of contemporary criminology is the deed for which sentence of death has just been passed on Paul Berthauld at the Montbrison Assizes. Never, I think, has murder been so deliberately planned, so cruelly executed, and so cunningly concealed as this. On Thursday, the 3rd of July of last year, a young man, of some twenty-five years of age, hard-featured, massive of chin, and of military bearing, arrived at the manufacturing town of Roanne on the Loire. Not very important was the business that brought him here, for all he had to order was a plain calico shirt and a long wooden ladder. At nine o'clock on the same evening this young man took the train to Balbigny, conveying his ladder with him. He alighted at Balbigny and set out on foot for the neighbouring village of Feurs, some two-and-a-half leagues distant, dragging his ladder with him. If he had remained in the train he would have reached Feurs in about half-an-hour, and would thus have avoided the long and tedious walk in the dark and the hour-long burden of the heavy ladder. "Who would burden bear," forsooth, unless with a well-defined object in view! At Feurs there lived at this time, in a park which was surrounded by very high walls, an old gentleman, eighty-eight years of age. Monsieur Morreton, for such was his name, lived a very secluded life; his sole companion was an old housekeeper, one Catherine Varidier. He was very well off, and had, as far as his friends knew, only one trouble, and that was that his daughter's son, young Paul Berthauld, was a sad scapegrace. Paul, whose mother had died while he was very young, had been educated under his grandfather's surveillance at different colleges at Roanne, St. Etienne, and Lyons. He was very idle, and failed to pass into the military school at Saint Cyr. Determined, however, to follow the military profession, he had in 1877 joined a regiment of hussars stationed at Nancy; but when Venus pleads, Mars appears but a pitiful leader to follow, and shortly young Berthauld, whose military conduct-sheet was by no means a very clean one, deserted to give himself up to the enjoyment of the society of one Christine Guindt. With Christine Guindt for his helpmate, Paul established a banking-house at Brussels, and conducted it on principles other than those of the strictest commercial integrity. And so it came to pass that he got into difficulties and having wasted all the fortune he had inherited from his mother, he wrote to the solicitors of his family, saying that unless he received substantial subsidies wherewith to meet the wants of himself and his lady, something very dreadful would happen. But solicitors are notoriously incredulous, especially in matters financial, and the little cheque was refused. We next meet Paul Berthauld crouching under a hedge near the walls of his grandfather's park. It is past midnight. Two worthy citizens of Feurs happen to pass that way and notice the end of a newly-made ladder sticking out of the hedge. "Tiens, c'est drôle, une echelle," says one, little reckoning that by that ladder a guilty wretch, who was crouching within a yard of him, would surely mount the scaffold. As soon as the two citizens had passed on, Paul left his lair and presently by means of his ladder found himself within his grandfather's park. All that night and all the day following he passed hiding in one of the old man's stables; he could find no opportunity. At five o'clock on the morning of the second day Mme. Varidier entered the dining-room, bringing in the plate-basket. Hardly has she crossed the threshold when there leaps out on her from behind the door a young man who is armed with a formidable lump of jagged stone. With one blow he fells her to the ground, and then kneeling on her prostrate body strangles her, with his hands first, and afterwards with a napkin. All this while M. Morreton is sleeping upstairs in his bedroom, a light sleep, such as the old have. From this sleep he is presently awakened. There is some one creeping about in his room. He raises his poor old body up, and with his palsied hand draws back the curtain. He has barely the time to recognize in the stealthy assassin the person of his sister's son, when a terrible blow from the pointed end of a mason's hammer stretches him almost lifeless on the bed. A few hasty blows with the flat end of the same implement, and Paul Berthauld has no interruption to fear in his brigandage. For that theft was his object is at once proved. In a cupboard by the head of M. Morreton's bed was kept the old man's money, eight thousand francs in gold and notes—verily crimes have been committed before for very much less. Paul Berthauld now undresses himself, lights a fire burns his bloodstained clothes, washes his bloodstained hands, and after dressing himself hastily in his grandfather's dressing-gown and slippers makes his way to the station, with his plunder with him, and leaving behind the mangled corpses of the old man, who was his mother's father, and of the old man's friend, crying out to Heaven against him. "O terrible disaster! How heartrending it is to think of the death of this old man, whose career has been so upright, so firm, and so meritorious." This is what he wrote to his father from Brussels when the news of the murder done was made public. Say, was ever quitter wretch arraigned; was sentence of death, terrible as it is, ever more justly passed? "Let him live," cried M. Demange, his advocate, "let him live to bear the curse of Cain. Life will be more terrible to him than death." Aye, and to some life, after deeds such as these, would be one long, endless heartrending. But to suffer from a rending of the heart one must have a heart. Has Paul Berthauld given any signs of having one? No. So let the guillotine do its work, unless justice is to become a byeword throughout the length and breadth of France.

Noblesse oblige—sometimes. Sometimes, too, *noblesse* likes to be obliged—with small loans, for instance. But also, in this terribly commercial age, *noblesse* is obliged to return the small loans. A certain Russian prince, which his name is Eristoff, full-blooded, every inch a prince, and exgentleman in waiting to H. M. the Czar, evidently thinks otherwise. Alone in Paris without resources, he could find nothing better to do than to engage another kind of gentleman-in-waiting, a lackey to wit, and borrow the said lackey's earnings, some ninety pounds. Alas for the lackey! In all sooth he is now a gentleman-in-waiting, waiting for Prince Eristoff to come back and pay him not only his wages, but the money lent. The Prince has vanished; and now also my gentlemen of the tribunal of correctional police are gentlemen-in-waiting, waiting for him to come back and to "do" three years' imprisonment and to pay the 5,000 francs fine they have sentenced him to *in contumaciam* on Saturday last. Price Mavrocordato—one of them, at least—in a House of Correction, and now Prince Eristoff "wanted." Verily, in these days it is better to be a simple citoyen. True hearts are more than coronets'—aye, and receipted bills better than either.

Il faut tout voir. That, said M. de Villemessant once, is the secret of journalistic success. And as M. de Villemessant was the founder of one of the most successful papers of the day, his opinion on matters journalistic should carry some weight. *Il faut tout voir*, said I to myself as on Sunday morning I made my way to Belleville to be present at *une fête athée* which was given by certain citoyens and citoyennes for the delectation of the children of the Socialistic Free-thinkers of the town of Paris. The *fête* was held in a café in the Rue de Belleville. Everything was red, red ribbons, red banners, red favours, red the scarf that garlanded the bust of Dame Republic, red the hat of Léonie Rouzade, the patroness of the feast, red the cheeks of the children, red the noses, without exception, of the citoyens, and red, red, red the sentiments. There were delights provided for the body, and delights for the mind. The physical delights for the little girls consisted in their donning Phrygian caps and playing hide-and seek in the garden. The little boy Robespierres and Dantons of the nursery amused themselves with an ingenious and novel game. A figure dressed in the garb of a Roman Catholic priest dangled from the bough of a tree. The game consisted in throwing sticks at this figure. When one of the little boys managed to hit it, he was much applauded. His parents then seemed quite proud of him; what a noble game, and what noble, intelligent parents! But that the fittest place for all these men and women seemed the monkey-house in the Jardin des Plantes, this scene would have sickened me, as it was it interested me. Darwin's theory of the descent of man has always occupied me, and I have always made it my pleasure to seek substantiations of it. When the little boys and girls were tired, we all adjourned to the big hall and were discoursed to by Citizens Jacques and Dumay. Citoyenne Rouzade had also much to say; her speech was eminently well adapted to the comprehension of an audience in pinafores. Children swallow paradoxes so much more easily than adults; nor is their understanding hampered with a knowledge of the axioms of logic. Citoyenne Rouzade thinks that the strongest men should be 'paid the highest salaries. Masons, carpenters, and miners, you know, under the present system receive so much less than members of Parliament, for instance, or the President of the Republic. Again, consider that stokers and engine-drivers on the different railways receive emoluments far inferior to those received for the engineers. This, opined Citoyenne Rouzade, is a crying injustice. Have you patience for more? I had not, and left the hall as the gifted orator began to warm into blasphemy. Poor little children, what stumbling-blocks your parents are putting in your ways!

Pouf! the very recollection of this *fête* is driving me out. I must go and get some fresh air, and as the church of Nôtre-Dame is within a hundred yards, I will stroll round to it. It will be to me an emblem of the good done by what la Citoyenne Rouzade and her class are trying to undo.

I have been to Nôtre-Dame. As I came out and continued my walk along the quay, I saw that a large crowd had collected in front of the morgue. They seemed to be eargerly awaiting something. "What has happened?" I asked of a benevolent-looking old gentleman who was standing by. "I do not know," quoth he. Then what are you waiting for?" I continued. "That is my business," he answered. This was hardly satisfactory, and wounded my feelings of the dignity of the press. Several policemen then came up, and from one of these I learned that Mielle, the murderer to whom I have referred above, was to be brought to the morgue to be confronted with his victim. This confrontation is one of the trump-cards in the hand of the *juge d'instruction*. "What," cried I, "he has been taken then!" "*Pardi!*" said the *sergent-de-ville* "At Bar-sur-Aube." He had entered the service of M. Thiellement. A confrère down there recognized him from his portrait and went to arrest him. Mielle took to his heels, jumped into the Aube, swam across, followed by a score of men, and ran across the fields. But the country was up, and never has such a hue-and-cry been raised before, since Billoir, whose crime Mielle imitated, was hunted down, and so after an hour's search he was found hiding in a cellar. Very like Tropp-mann's arrest it was, from what I hear. Just then the *panier a salade*, Black Maria they call it in London, and the prisoner's car generally came round the corner, and a howl of execration went up from the crowd. The gates of the morgue were opened, Black Maria drove in, they were closed again, and for us was left to imagine the scene where the man of guilt is suddenly brought into the shaded room where on a tressel lies palpable, hideously palpable and material, what ever since the deed was done has been haunting him in phantom shape. He had hidden it away so carefully, it never looked like that. Oh no! He had never meant to do that, he had never intended such brutality. How *could* he have been so cruel, so heartless, so savage? *Tiens*, it must have hurt dreadfully, each one of those gashes must have burned like fire. That ghastly corpse was his handiwork, for into it he had turned a fellow-man. Why had they not left it hidden where it was. Things gruesome as that should surely never be brought into the light of day. And all this while lynx-eyed men, to whom his face is as an opened book, are watching his every movement and reading his innermost thoughts. Such, those of us who had imagination, was the scene we pictured to ourselves as going on within the gloomy walls of the dead-house. I did not wait to see the prison-van come out again. I could not bear to hear the mob raise that yell once more. One feels sorry for the prisoner, be he never so guilty; and then the yell is w

TELEGRAMS.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 27.

There was a very large attendance at the meeting of rate-payers held yesterday afternoon to protest against the action of the Lieutenant-Governor towards Municipal Commissioners.

Prince Furokh Shah, who was voted to the chair, explained the object of the meeting as being to consider whether the Corporation was competent to look after the interests of the rate-payers and to manage the sanitary affairs of the town, or whether it was necessary to supersede them by a Commission appointed by the Government.

Kumar Indra Chundra Singh moved the first resolution, declaring that the meeting desired to place on record its sense of deep regret that the Lieutenant-Governor should have censured the Municipality without giving that body an opportunity of explanation or defence. The resolution also expressed the opinion that though much remained to be done in the interests of sanitation in Calcutta, the meeting could not join in the expression of censure passed upon the Municipality by the head of the Government, but that on the contrary, considering the earnest efforts made by the Municipality within recent years to improve, consistently with the means at its disposal, the sanitation of the town, the meeting begged to record its expression of confidence in that body.

Mr. Wyman seconded the proposition.

Kumar Nil Krishna Bahadoor moved:—"That the meeting is of opinion that the Commission the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to appoint is illegal and unconstitutional, and that the meeting regards with apprehension the assumption by the Government of authority not contemplated by the law, as dangerous to the constitutional working of the Municipality and inconsistent with the fundamental principle of the scheme of local self-government, which ensures independence to local bodies and permits interference on the part of Government and its officials only according to the conditions and terms expressly laiddown by the law."

Baboo Kali Churn Banerjee seconded this proposition, and Dr. Castagir supported it.

Baboo Obhoy Churn Gooho moved:—"That the proposed Commission being illegal and unconstitutional, and being an infraction of the constitutional privileges of perhaps the most important representative body of the empire and of the principles of local self-government, this meeting is of opinion that a humble memorial should be addressed to the Viceroy, praying that His Excellency may be pleased to disallow the action of the local Government."

Kumar Saitendra Krishna Deb seconded, and Dr. Wallace and Baboo Khetternath Gangooly supported, the proposition.

All the resolutions were carried by acclamation.

It is a mistake to call the Calcutta Municipality the most important representative body of the empire. It is not representative in so wide a sense as the Bombay Municipality. At Bombay the Corporation elects its own independent chairman; and the Municipal Commissioner, the executive officer of the Government, has no vote. But at Calcutta the executive officer is chairman of the Commissioners, and wields far greater power than his brother official in Bombay. In this instance even the official chairman is against the position taken up by the Government.

(FROM THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY, INDIAN ASSOCIATION.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 26.

A great meeting, which was attended by thousands of ratepayers, was held at the Town Hall to-day to protest against the Bengal Government's letter censuring the Municipality and illegally proposing a Sanitary Commission. A vote of confidence in the Municipality was recorded, and a memorial to the Government of India, praying it to disallow the action of the local Government, was adopted.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE POONA SKY RACES.

(FROM THE HONORARY SECRETARY.)

POONA, JULY 27.

The Sky Races have been postponed to Thursday, the 31st inst., and Saturday, the 2nd prox., on account of heavy rain.

BRITISH BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 26.

Mr. W. J. Addis, late Secretary and Engineer to the Moulmein Municipality, obtained a decree in his favour this week for Rs. 4,000 damages for wrongful dismissal. The case was heard before the Judge of Moulmein, and will probably be sent on appeal to a special court.

Mr. Ruckert, an Akyab merchant, who was arrested on a charge of cheating at the instance of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, has been released. He threatens a suit for damages against the bank for illegal arrest.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ESTIMATES FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, JULY 26.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the House of Commons last evening, said that Government would not present a supplementary estimate for Egypt unless unforeseen circumstances should arise.

FRENCH REPULSE IN MADAGASCAR.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The *Standard* in its last evening's edition publishes a telegram stating that the Hovas repulsed an attack made upon them by the French on the 27th of last month.

NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS FOR SUAKIM.

H. M. S. Carysfort and Turquoise have been ordered to proceed to Suakim.

THE OPENING OF THE ORIENTAL UNIVERSITY.

The Oriental University, Museum, and Guesthouse recently purchased by Dr. Leitner at Maybury will be opened for occupation to-morrow. Resident professors have already been installed, and several Hindu and Mussulman students, candidates for the Punjab examinations, have arrived.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 25.

The decrease of mortality from cholera continues both at Marseilles and Toulon.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN ITALY.

GENOA, JULY 26.

Cholera has broken out at Spezia.

DESTRUCTIVE EARTHQUAKE AT MASSOWAH.

CAIRO, JULY 25.

News has been received here that a severe shock of earthquake has occurred at Massowah, leaving the town a complete wreck.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Manora, outward bound for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, left here this evening.

PORT SAID, JULY 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Anglo-Indian, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

LONDON, JULY 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market to-day closed quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera 4¾

The Manch[illegible] market to-day was quiet.

4 per c[illegible] for account 100⅜

[illegible] Loan 107

[illegible] 50½

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

[illegible]orton ..... 50,000 bales.

[illegible]rats ..... 7,000 "

[illegible] Cotton ..... 23,000 "

[illegible]ats ..... 40,000 "

..... 832,000 "

..... 203,000 "

..... 54,000 "

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(JULY 27.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Foochow-Shanghai still interrupted.

Manilla land line interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY, NIGHT, July 26.

10 p.m.	79·3

SUNDAY, July 27.

6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	81·5
2 p.m.	81·5
4 p.m.	80·8

THE total sum subscribed for the guarantee fund of the Bombay International Exhibition now amounts to Rs. 12,51,000.

A DEPUTATION of the Special Committee of the Bombay International Exhibition, consisting of Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. John Gordon, accompanied by Mr. Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas, a member of the Municipal Corporation, left Bombay on Saturday evening for Ahmedabad, where a public meeting is to be held to-day, with the object of stimulating subscriptions to the guarantee fund for the Exhibition.

THE arrangements for the Zhob Valley Expedition are settled; it will start on the 15th August.

THE total rainfall at Egutpoora up to Saturday evening was 62½ inches. It was steadily raining the whole week through.

OUR Bangalore correspondent telegraphs as follows under date July 27:—Nawab Mooneer-Ool Mulk Bahadoor, Revenue Minister of Hyderrabad, arrived yesterday morning, accompanied by Nawab Mooneer, Nawarz Jung Mehdi Alli Bahadur, Financial and Revenue Secretary, Mr. Furdoonjee Jamshedjee, Settlement Commissioner, and others. Yesterday afternoon the Nawab called on the Resident and Mrs. Lyall and the State Dewan, and subsequently drove down the cantonments, visiting the Maharajah of Mysore's hall and public buildings. Major Wylie, C. S. I., Assistant Resident, waited upon the Nawab at 4 p.m. The Nawab will call on the Maharajah to-morrow, and after a stay of six days here he will visit Poona, Akola, Oomrawuttee, and Nagpore. It is said that the Nawab has come here specially to study revenue matters.

AN important action for damages brought by Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, Manager of the Oriental Life Insurance Company, against Mr. Premchund Roychund, was called on for hearing before Mr. Justice Hart on Saturday. About this time last year Mr. Slater tried to start a fire insurance company, and with the object, as was stated, of hastening the realization of his scheme, he engaged the services of Mr. Premchund, a well-known broker. It appears from the plaint that Premchund undertook to place 300 shares of the value of Rs. 4,000 each in the market within a fortnight, and that in default of his doing so, he promised to make good all the damages which the plaintiff might sustain. Messrs. F. W. Sedgwick and Harry John were stated to have joined in the undertaking given by the defendant, and the commission was fixed at the rate of Rs. 50 per share. Premchund having failed to carry out the agreement, damages amounting to Rs. 23,934 have been claimed by Mr. Slater. The defendant denied that he had given any specific undertaking to get the shares subscribed within a fixed period, nor had he promised to pay any damages, if he failed, as he did in spite of all his efforts, to place any shares in the market. He averred that his failure was due to the depressed state of the market at that time. The defendant further stated that at an interview he subsequently had with Mr. Slater, he incidentally told him that he would pay the postal and such other expenses amounting to about Rs. 100, and that the "preposterous claim" now put forward by the plaintiff was based upon this passing observation. In his cross-examination, Mr. Slater admitted having mentioned in the plaint that Messrs. Sedgwick and John had joined in the undertaking given by Mr. Premchund, but he said that the statement had crept into the plaint by oversight, and that if he had noticed it he would have amended that document before filing it, because he had all along been of opinion that he could hold Mr. Premchund directly liable for the losses sustained by his default. Mr. Slater's cross-examination was not finished when the court rose, and adjourned until to-day.

IN his report on the Calcutta International Exhibition, Mr. H. J. Scott, the agent for South Australia, refers as follows to the Bombay Exhibition scheme:—

"Hardly had the doors of the Calcutta Exhibition been closed than there arose a demand from the people of Bombay to have an Exhibition in the cold season of 1885. The Governor, the merchants, traders, and the whole community combined together, formed themselves into a committee to advocate the holding thereof. Subscriptions poured in, and a sum of ten lakhs of rupees, equal to £100,000, was subscribed as a Guarantee Fund on the principle of the great Exhibition of 1851. The arrangements of the committee are now progressing satisfactorily, and a formal official invitation will soon be received by our Government from that of Bombay inviting South Australia to participate. Our duty is to make a good representation of our products there, if possible better than at Calcutta, so as to follow up and consolidate its good effects on Indo-Australian trade. To those unacquainted with the distances between the Bombay and Calcutta Presidencies, I may say that Bombay is further from Calcutta than Sydney is from Adelaide, and that it is the most go-ahead city of India. Its cotton mills now supply a large percentage of the cloths used throughout the Empire of India; its mercantile community are known as "Manchester men"—it is the Manchester of India. The Parsees, the most energetic and European in their habits and manners of the native races, are greatly interested in the success of the Exhibition, and what they undertake to do will be done well."

ON Saturday the news reached Bombay of the death of Sir Charles John Forbes, which occurred on Thursday from chill, upon which fever supervened. The deceased had never visited India, but he was the head of the mercantile firm which bears his name and at the time of his death was only forty-one years of age. He was the eldest son of Sir Charles, the third Baronet, by Caroline, second daughter of Mr. George Batty, of Campden Hill. He was born at Kensington, 1843, and married in 1864 Helen, second daughter of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, seventh Baronet. He succeeded his father in 1877; and was a J. P. and Deputy Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, and one of Her Majesty's body-guard of Scotland. His death will not affect the business arrangements or relations of the firm. His son, Charles Stewart, who was born in 1867 succeeds to the baronetcy. In the Town Hall, it will be remembered, stands a life-size statue of the deceased's grandfather, bearing the following inscription:—"Sir Charles Forbes, Baronet. The disinterested benefactor of the native inhabitants of this island, and the tried and trusted friend of the people of India. Erected in token of esteem and gratitude by the native inhabitants of Bombay 1841."

THE *Indian Daily News* considers that Drs. Roland Blaney and Pesikaka have been ill-advised in inditing such letters as those which they addressed to the Chairman of the Town Council, and points out that while they are young and inexperienced, Dr. Hojel, during the several years he has spent in Bombay, has succeeded in establishing a very high reputation with the public. "The whole affair," it adds, is "extremely regrettable, as it will tend to put a stop to a system which, if it proved successful, would afford an excellent means of training for young medical men who do not belong to the Government service, but who propose to make for themselves a career in private practice. It trusts that the Bombay Government and Municipality will not, on account of this unfortunate disagreement, discontinue the system of honorary surgeoncies."

BY its persistent efforts to divert the trade of Kurrachee to Keamari, the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company is entering into direct competition with the Sind capital. At Keamari, which is a promontory some four miles from Sind, the company has not only built a wharf and sheds on land reclaimed by the Harbour Board, but is now reclaiming more ground, at the cost of the railway, for an extension of the wharf and shedding. The Company is also anxious to start an agency of its own to land and clear imports, and to despatch them up-country, or to clear and ship exports without breaking bulk.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, in his book "Men and Events of my Time in India," speaks thus of the late Hon. Kristodas Pal:—"Among the native members (of the Bengal Legislative Council) the most useful in my time was Kristodas Pal, and if there was such a thing as the functions of a legitimate Opposition, they were ordinarily exercised by him. The proceedings being conducted in English, he was a good speaker, with a very correct pronunciation, and more fluency than most Englishmen; as a debater, too, he was ready and acute. He was, on the whole, next after Sir Madhava Rao, the best-informed Indian whom I have ever known. His assistance in legislation was really valuable; and in public affairs he had more force of character than any native of Bengal. He belonged to a caste below that of Brahmin and was the Editor of the *Hindu Patriot* newspaper, published in English. This paper was the organ of the Bengal zemindars, and was in the main sustained by them, but it had a large circulation otherwise both among Europeans and natives, being conducted with independence, loyalty, and learning."

GREAT indignation is felt at the conduct of the Public Works Department at Goa, which in demolishing the mural wall, at Senquerim, has broken into pieces a large slab of stone which stood over the archway, bearing an inscription of the conquest of that place by the Portuguese. The stone was regarded as a relic of great historical value.

A NATIVE soldier whilst asleep in the gunpowder factory at Old Goa, where he was doing duty, was bitten by a cobra which had introduced itself into his bed. The man feeling the sharp teeth of the reptile caught hold of it, and paying it in its own coin bit it close to the head and inflicted such a wound that it died instantaneously. The man is still living, but the venomous effects have shown themselves upon his face, where there are swellings from which the skin has disappeared.

NEWS has reached India that it has been definitely settled at home that Sir Thomas Baker is to succeed Major-General S.r George Greaves as Adjutant-General in India.

IT is rumoured that Mr. J. R. Reid, Chief Secretary to the N. W. Provinces Government, who is taking furlough in April next, will retire in the following autumn.

A CONTRADICTION is given to the statement that the Government of India have expressed their objection to the removal of the Madras Military Accounts Offices to Bangalore, on the ground that the latter station is foreign territory. The Government of India have given no decision at all in the matter. The case is still unsettled, but a conclusion will probably be come to as soon as Mr. Grant Duff has reported the results of his recent inspection of the proposed offices at Bangalore. The ground on which the buildings stand is held on the same footing as the ground occupied by the barracks.

MATTERS appear to have taken a turn for the better at Indore. According to the Allahabad paper, the Maharajah "has suspended Bala Sahib from the exercise of all jurisdiction in the State, and will make a personal inquiry into the charges against the heir-apparent. The Maharajah has further released all traders imprisoned by him, and removed the attachment placed by the Durbar on their property, pending trial of his cases against them in the civil courts under ordinary legal procedure. The man named Sitaram, who was unjustly imprisoned for upwards of two years, has been also released. Holkar has communicated these acts to the Government of India, and has informed them that he will pay the allowances due by him to the mediatised Thakurs. As the British authorities have guaranteed to the Thakurs that such allowances shall be paid regularly by the Indore Durbar, they are bound to see that the Maharajah keeps his engagements, and to check with stern hand any attempt on his part to evade payment."

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* was issued in Simla on Wednesday, dealing with the opium outturn in Bengal, from which it appears that in the calendar year 1885, 49,992 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, or 4,166 in each month of the year; and that of the 4,166 chests to be offered for sale each month, 2,000 chests will consist of Patna and 2,166 chests of Benares opium. The crop, as we have already remarked, has been unusually good during the past season, which will permit of these sales being made.

THE retirement of the Hon. Henry Lucius Dampier, C. I. E., of the Bengal Government, has been made the subject of a special notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* in which the zeal and devotion to public duty which he displayed to the performance of all his work is extolled. "From the earliest days of his appointment to these Provinces," the Lieutenant-Governor says, "Mr. Dampier has distinguished himself by his intimate acquaintance with the revenue system of the country, and he has risen through the various grades of that service to the high position which, as a member of the Board of Revenue, he has now occupied for several years. Throughout his official career, he has always offered an example of rare industry and honest independence of warm sympathy for the people of this country, and a right regard for public interests. He leaves India at a time when the principles and practice, of revenue administration in Bengal are undergoing a thorough revision; and it is in connection with this great and important measure that Mr. Dampier's knowledge and varied experience have been of the utmost value to the Government. Mr. Dampier carries with him in his retirement the thanks and good-wishes of the Government of Bengal."

TRADE between Kabul and Peshawur is, for some reason not explained, exhibiting a serious falling off. The exports from Peshawur are reported only as one-third of what they have hitherto been. This cannot arise from dangers to convoys, for the Khyber Pass is perfectly safe, and the Ameer is paying much attention to the security of the road through the Jellalabad Valley and the mountains west of Gundamuk. The serai at Dakka has been completed, and a detachment of Kabuli troops located at Jugdalak. The Jellalabad customs dues have been farmed to Salih Mahomed, the lease formerly granted to Rabb-Khan being cancelled.

CAPTAIN R. C. TEMPLE has nearly passed through the press a dictionary of Hindustani proverbs, by the late Dr. S. W. Fallon. It is expected that the work will be completed in five parts, and will be published at Benares. Messrs. Trübner are the London publishers. Capt. Temple further proposes to issue a translation of the memoirs and diaries written during the time of Ranjit Singh of Lahore and his successors by the late Lala Sohan Lal Suri Khatri, Vakil at the Court of the Maharajas of the Punjab, 1812 A.D. to the British occupation, translated from the original Persian MSS. in the possession of his descendants. Lala Sohan Lal Suri Khatri took advantage of his exceptional opportunities to compile a voluminous manuscript of some 7,000 pages, relating the events of the very stirring times in which he lived.

A VERY comical incident marked the conclusion of a recent debate in the Lords. In a certain division Lord Strathnairn got into the wrong lobby, and recorded his vote in a contrary sense from that desired. The old soldier, who is now absolutely deaf, and almost blind, was led up to the table, where he admitted his error, and the Lord Chancellor directed that his name should be struck off the list of supporters of the amendment and added to the other side. There the matter ended. Another division was called, when, to the consternation of everybody, and not least to his own, Lord Strathnairn was again discovered in the wrong lobby. On this occasion he declined to face the House, remaining in the lobby in spite of efforts to bring him to the table. Lord Onslow, one of the tellers, not inclined to lose a vote on his own side, appeared at the table and said—"My Lords, I have to inform you that Lord Strath——". He got no further, for Lord Salisbury, before whom he stood, seized him by the coat tail and pulled him down on the front bench before he had completed his announcement. But the secret was out, and everybody knew that the gallant old man, who once swept through Central India saving the country to the Empire, had been in this way exercising the franchise.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 25th July, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·696
Temperature of the Air	78·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	939
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	8·0
maximum temperature of air (read as 6 p.m.)	79·6
minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·9
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	397
Fall of Rain	2·60
Total fall during the month	22·18
year	25·49
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 26th.	1·20

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. C. WILKINSON, C.B., Commanding the Presidency District, was to proceed to Darjeeling, on inspection duty, on the 25th instant, accompanied by Major J. Cook, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. The command of the garrison of Fort William and Alipore will devolve on Colonel E. J. McNair, 4th Bengal Native Infantry, during the absence of Brigadier-General Wilkinson.

CAPTAIN R. K. RIDGEWAY, V.C., 44th Bengal Native Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster-General of the Presidency District, during the absence on extended furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel Hanna.

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26, Saturday ..	1	48	2	08	1	85	1	91
27, Sunday ..	.....		0	39	0	40	0	47
Total	26	94	42	75	40	60	40	22
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Golwad	26	47	Wadwan	5	23
Bulsar	25	82	Kharagora	5	28
Surat	15	58	Sevalia	7	59
Broach	13	8	Dubhoi	8	87
Baroda	6	89	Godhra	9	4

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(25th July, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29.504	83·0	WNW	25	1·96
Surat	·593	83·1	SW	42	1·01
Bombay	·697	81·5	WSW	24	0·37
Rutnagherry	·789	81·8	SW	24	0·66
Karwar	·845	82·6	W Fresh.	..	0·25
Mangalore ..	·909	79·9	SSW	4	0·21
Calicut	..	..	Not received.	..	...
Cochin	·914	84·0	WSW	..	0·54
Masulipatam	·752	89·3	Light NW	16	0·00
Madras	·831	87·8	WSW	26	0·00
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MILITARY NEWS.

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panies. The plaintiff applied to him to assist him, for the usual commission, in bringing out the proposed company. Defendant's co-operation was requested by the plaintiff through the intervention of Mr. F. W. Sedgwick and Mr. Harry John, who are brokers carrying on business in Bombay. The defendant represented to the plaintiff that, in his opinion, the share capital of the proposed company had been too much split up, and suggested that it should be divided into 500 shares of Rs. 4,000 each, and that Rs. 1,000 of such Rs. 4,000 should be called up; and he undertook, if his suggestion were adopted by the plaintiff, to place 300 shares at least in the market within one or two weeks. The plaintiff was apprehensive as to the success of, and demurred to, the proposal of the defendant, but ultimately agreed thereto on the defendant undertaking to place 300 shares in the market within a fortnight, and in default of his so doing, to pay all damages which the plaintiff might sustain in the event of the defendant's undertaking not being carried out. Towards the end of August, 1883, it was accordingly agreed between the plaintiff and the defendant that the plaintiff should cause the memorandum of association of the proposed company to be altered by dividing the share capital into 500 shares of Rs. 4,000 each, and that the defendant and Messrs. Sedgwick and John should receive a commission of Rs. 50 per share on all shares which they should cause to be subscribed for and taken up, or which should otherwise be subscribed for and taken up, amounting to Rs. 15,000 on the 300 shares which were to be at once placed, and a similar commission on the remaining 200 shares to be placed thereafter in the market. In consideration, the defendant undertook that 300 shares at least should be subscribed for within two weeks from the 25th August, 1883, and that, in default, he would make good to the plaintiff all damages which he might sustain. The terms were not then reduced to writing. Messrs. Sedgwick and John joined the defendant in his undertaking. The plaintiff thereupon caused the memorandum and articles of the proposed company to be altered in the manner agreed upon, and on the 28th August, 1883, addressed a circular letter to the persons who had applied for shares, informing them of the change in the constitution. The defendant did not cause 300 or any shares to be subscribed for within the time agreed upon, but made various specious pretexts for not doing so. The plaintiff from time to time gave him extended periods for the performance of his promise and undertaking. On the 15th December, 1883, the defendant wrote to the plaintiff, engaging that the deposit money on 125 shares should be paid into the Bank of Bombay on or before the 4th January, 1884; but the defendant did not carry out his engagement. The plaintiff had himself succeeded in placing thirty-five shares, and the defendant had placed five shares, in the market, but no other shares had been subscribed for. By reason of the time which had elapsed, and the consequent discredit into which the proposed company had fallen, it had now become impossible to bring it out. The persons who had subscribed for shares in the proposed company, as originally constituted, had withdrawn therefrom, and the plaintiff had been obliged to restore to them the deposit money paid by them into the Bank of Bombay. For that purpose and in order to withdraw the money from the Bank, the plaintiff had been obliged formally to cause the company to be registered. He had called upon the defendant to make good the damages sustained by him; and a correspondence had passed between the solicitors to the parties, in which the defendant contended, amongst other things, that the only damages he undertook to pay were the expenses which the plaintiff incurred in printing and postage in connection with the proposed company. The plaintiff said that this contention of the defendant was unfounded in fact, for the plaintiff, in the preliminary charges, had expended or was liable for a sum of Rs. 3,934-10-6. Plaintiff had also sustained, in the way of loss of his expected employment as manager of the proposed company, damages to the extent of Rs. 30,000.

The defendant, in his written statement, stated that, in August, 1883, the plaintiff and others tried to start in Bombay a new insurance company as mentioned in the plaint, but failed to do so, being able only to secure subscribers for about 1,100 out of 10,000 shares. Plaintiff then applied to Mr. Bromley, a broker, requesting him to act as broker in placing further shares in the market, which he declined to do. Mr. Sedgwick was next applied to; but the allegation that the plaintiff sought the defendant's co-operation through the intervention of Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. John was incorrect and misleading. The defendant met Mr. Sedgwick casually at one of the banks, and he told the defendant that good brokerage might be earned in placing the shares of the proposed company in the market. The defendant replied that, so long as the shares were of so small an mount, there would be no chance of placing them in the market, but that if they were made of Rs. 4,000 each, and full brokerage was paid, he would exert himself in the matter. On the 25th August, 1883, an interview took place between the plaintiff, Mr. Sedgwick, and the defendant; and on the defendant repeating his opinion as to the advisability of a change in the number and value of the shares, the plaintiff adopted the same view, and resolved to reduce the shares from 10,000 to 500 in number and to increase their value from Rs. 200 to Rs. 4,000 each. It was agreed that brokerage should be paid to Messrs. Sedgwick and John and the defendant, on their placing the shares in the market, at the rate of Rs. 50 per share. Defendant denied that he ever undertook to place 300 shares in the market within a fortnight, or in default to pay any damages which the plaintiff might sustain, or pay him any sum whatever. The defendant did what he could to earn the brokerage by placing the shares in the market, but owing to the state of the money and the share markets, it became difficult to place the shares at all, and impossible to place them immediately, as the plaintiff expected could be done. On the 15th December, 1883, there was an interview between the plaintiff, Mr. Sedgwick, and the defendant, when the defendant said that, in the then state of the market, all the shares could not be got subscribed, but that he had some shares already promised, and believed that he could get the deposits thereon paid in. The plaintiff then asked the defendant to write to that effect, and prepared the letter of that date, which the defendant signed. On that occasion the plaintiff made some remark to the effect that certain extra costs had been incurred in effecting the alterations in the proposed company's shares suggested by the defendant. By such extra cost defendant believed that the plaintiff referred only to postages and such like expenses, which would amount in the aggregate to about Rs. 100 only. Defendant said, by way of passing observation, that if any such extra costs had been incurred by adopting such suggestions, he would be willing to pay them himself. This was the only kind of foundation for the preposterous claim put forward by the plaintiff. It was totally untrue that he ever undertook to pay all the previous costs incurred in the matter of the proposed company, or any damages whatever. As to the extra costs, the defendant denied that what he said on the 15th December, 1883, constituted an agreement, or was intended as such, or that the plaintiff could recover any of such extra costs in this suit; but he said, nevertheless, that he would have been willing to pay them if the plaintiff had asked him to do so. In all that took place in regard to the proposed company, the plaintiff purported to act on behalf of the company or the directors, and not on his personal account.

Mr. Budroodin raised the following issues:—(1) Whether the plaintiff is entitled to bring this suit on his own behalf. (2) Whether Messrs. Sedgwick and Harry John are not the necessary parties to the suit. (3) Whether defendant agreed to the proposal in the fifth paragraph of the plaint mentioned, and undertook to pay all the damages which the plaintiff might sustain if the defendant's undertaking should not be carried out. (4) Whether the defendant did agree as is alleged in the sixth paragraph of the plaint. (5) Whether the plaintiff had sustained any damages by reason of the defendant's default. (6) Whether the plaintiff is entitled to recover any such damage from the defendant. (7) Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the whole or any part of the claim.

The Advocate-General then said that the facts were so fully set out in the plaint that it required only a few words from him to supplement them with additional matter. Mr. Slater was a gentleman who had long been connected with insurance business. Last year he thought there was an excellent opening for bringing out a new company to be called the Oriental Fire Insurance Company, and he also ascertained from his experience that if such a company could be launched with small shares of Rs. 200 each, it would be an easy thing to obtain a sufficient number of subscribers. The matter was then put in train, and the articles of the memorandum of association were drawn up and printed. Mr. Slater was the promoter, of the company. He had, no doubt, asked certain persons to become directors, if the company should be started, but the plaintiff was the only person responsible for the preliminary expenses of the company, should it fall through. The plaintiff, who had agents all over the country, received between 1,100 and 1,200 applications for the shares; but at this stage he became very desirous of hastening the matter, and on the 4th of August he wrote to Mr. Sedgwick, asking him if he would mind taking up the company. Mr. Sedgwick was at that time in partnership with Mr. John, and these persons eventually agreed to become the brokers of the company. It appeared that they had business transactions frequently with the defendant Premchund Roychund, whom they asked to assist them in the matter. Premchund looked into the terms of the company, and told Messrs. Sedgwick and John that he thought it better that the alteration mentioned in the plaint should be made in the value of the shares. The alteration was calculated entirely to change the constitution of the company. A meeting then took place in plaintiff's office, where Mr. Sedgwick, the plaintiff, and the defendant were present. When Premchund's proposal was laid before Mr. Slater, the latter thought that he would certainly be able to carry out the company according to the original plan, and expressed a grave doubt as to whether the company could be started if Premchund's suggestion were adopted. Mr. Slater would tell the court that he did not consent to alter the constitution of the company until he had obtained Premchund's personal promise and undertaking that if a certain number of shares were not subscribed, as promised, in a fortnight, he would be liable for all the damages which the plaintiff might sustain. Mr. Slater was thus induced to change the plan of his company, and a brokerage was agreed to be paid to Messrs. Sedgwick and John and Premchund. The brokerage was to be Rs. 50 per share, the total number of shares which Mr. Premchund had promised to get subscribed being three hundred, of the value of Rs. 4,000 each. Premchund frequently told the plaintiff that 250 shares had actually been applied for, but as a matter of fact he had succeeded in getting no applications at all, except four or five. A meeting was held on the 15th December, at which the plaintiff, Mr. John, Mr. Sedgwick, and the defendant were present. The plaintiff was then inclined to regard the establishment of the company as a failure, but Premchund again promised that the actual deposit money of Rs. 1,000 per share on 125 shares should be paid into the Bank of Bombay by the 4th January; and he reiterated the pledge which he had given when he first became the company's broker, that he would make good all the expenses incurred by the plaintiff, if he failed to carry out the undertaking. At that time Mr. Slater mentioned to the defendant the amount of the expenses he had actually incurred up to that date. Premchund paid into the bank the deposit money on three shares only. The defendant disputed the amount of damages, but Mr. Slater would tell the court that he had undertaken to be responsible for all the damages mentioned in the plaint. The first of the issues raised by the Hon. Mr. Budroodin was whether the plaintiff was entitled to maintain the suit. As to this, the Advocate-General said the contract had been made with the plaintiff and no one else. He was, no doubt, associated with certain gentlemen, who were willing to become directors if the company were started. But if the project fell through, they were not responsible for any portion of the expenses. The plaintiff was, therefore, the proper person to bring the suit. As to another issue that had been raised, the learned counsel said that Messrs. Sedgwick and John were not made parties to the suit because the promises had only been made by Premchund. He doubted whether the mere fact of Messrs. John and Sedgwick being co-partners in the matter could render them liable to make good the promises given by Premchund. But even supposing there were three joint promisers, the Contract Act said that they could sue any one of them, in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary. The question which would be more difficult to decide was, the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff. The company could have been started on the original plan, but that was rendered impossible by the subsequent change in the value and number of the shares. It was, therefore, manifest that the failure of both the projects was due to Premchund's default. Under article 81 of the memorandum of association the plaintiff was to be appointed manager for ten years at a remuneration of 5 per cent. on the amount of all sums received by the company as premiums; and in the event of the company being wound up at any time within that period of ten years, he was to be entitled to a certain remuneration. This prospective loss of income was also a natural and legitimate consequence of the failure of Premchund to perform his part of the agreement.

The plaintiff stated, in the course of his examination-in-chief, that he had not employed Mr. Bromley as the company's broker, as was alleged in the written statement, but that he had incidentally mentioned to him that he should receive commission on any number of shares he got subscribed. The directors of the Oriental Life Insurance Company had agreed to be provisional directors of the proposed company, but it was understood that they were not to be responsible for any portion of the preliminary expenses. He first saw Premchund on the 25th August last, the meeting having been arranged by Mr. Sedgwick. Premchund, in the witness that the company was highly spoken of, and that there would be no difficulty in floating it if the value of the shares were raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 4,000 each. In the course of argument, Premchund stated that if witness did not agree to raise the value of the shares, he would have nothing to do with the matter. He had doubts about the wisdom of this proposal, seeing that the higher value would be considered too high for transference purposes. Witness had agreed to defendant's proposal after considerable reluctance. It was finally explained to Premchund that it was a very serious thing to change the value of the shares to such an extent at one bound, that he had already spent about Rs. 5,000 in preliminary expenses, and that the Agents of the two local companies made from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 yearly by way of Commission, and that he (Mr. Slater) would hold him responsible for these expenses and similar damages. Premchund undertook on these terms to get the shares subscribed, saying that he had not the slightest doubt of his success. Witness had told Premchund that if he had the slightest doubt in his mind that he could not get the capital subscribed according to the high value, he should say so at once and before it was too late, because he (Mr. Slater) had not the slightest doubt in his mind that he could get the capital subscribed according to the original plan. But Premchund could not carry out his undertaking. Subsequently, on the 15th December, he promised to pay into the Bank of Bombay deposit money for 125 shares by the 4th January, but he could succeed in finding money on three shares only.

In the course of his cross-examination by Mr. Budroodin, Mr. Slater said,—I have brought on several companies, but have never employed brokers. I had encountered no difficulty in floating them. I had been contemplating to bring out the proposed company for eighteen years, but I wait until now for a favourable opportunity. I am not aware that at the time when I proposed to bring out my company, there were also proposals for starting other fire insurance companes in the market. But, as a matter of fact, another company was shortly afterwards brought out. I do not know whether Mr. Dinshaw Petit has a large number of shares in one of these companies. I employed a broker in the present case because I wanted the formation of the company. The papers had spoken very well of the company. I did not at all inspire the newspaper articles. About 1,200 applications were originally received, and from twenty-five to thirty thousand rupees had been paid into the bank. I refunded the whole of this amount to the subscribers. In one of his early interviews Mr. Sedgwick told me that he thought the value of the shares was too small, and that he would get the capital subscribed, if it were raised to Rs. 1,000 per share. I did not agree with Mr. Sedgwick. It was arranged to pay Mr. Sedgwick 5 per cent. commission. Even up till the 25th August, 1883, I did not know what Premchund was to get out of the commission. I do not know whether there had existed an arrangement between Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Premchund before the 25th August. Before I saw Premchund I had only known him by repute, as indeed everybody knows him. I consulted Premchund's opinion on certain mercantile matters of some value. Premchund's original suggestion was that the shares should be each Rs. 8,000 in value. I was anxious to get the capital quickly subscribed. Mr. Sedgwick told me that Mr. Premchund was the only man to do it. I did not consider that, compared to the responsibility which Premchund was going to incur, his remuneration was too small. I rather thought the remuneration was very good indeed, as he seemed certain of getting the shares subscribed. Premchund was not to receive, directly, a farthing from me; but he had made some arrangement with Mr. Sedgwick. The only agreement between me and Mr. Sedgwick was that he was to receive a commission of 5 per cent. on the shares influenced.

Q.—And if Mr. Sedgwick did not get any shares subscribed, was he to incur any pains and liabilities?

A.—No; nor was Mr. Harry John to incur any liabilities.

Q.—Then why do you say in the plaint that Messrs. Sedgwick and Harry John were to join the defendant in the undertaking which had been given?

A.—I did not understand the words in that way.

Q.—What do you mean by saying that you did not understand it in that way?

A.—I did not understand that Messrs. Sedgwick and John were to be held liable.

Q.—Then why did you say in the plaint that they did join in the undertaking to get the shares subscribed?

A.—I believe what is stated in that particular paragraph in the plaint is not correct. My solicitors have prepared the plaint.

Q.—Was it not prepared on your instructions?

A.—Yes, from documents in their possession; but as far as I remember, I did not give instructions to the effect stated in that paragraph. I believe the draft plaint was submitted to me before it was filed, and I have solemnly affirmed to the truth of what has been stated in the plaint. I did not take any objection to the plaint in that form. I don't remember having read the portion that you refer to.

Q.—Would you have let the para. stand, if you had read it?

A.—No, I would have demurred to it, and got the plaint amended.

Q.—Did you ever make a claim against Mr. Sedgwick?

A.—I did, but it was not of the same kind.

Q.—Never mind of what kind it was. But did you or did you not make a claim against him for damages?

A.—Not damages. I only claimed the expenses.

Q.—Now, Mr. Slater, did you not make the claim by way of damages for breach of the undertaking?

A.—Well, you can call them damages if you like. But my claim was only by way of a threat, as I consider Messrs. John and Sedgwick were not pressing Premchund sufficiently. Mr. Sedgwick repudiated all liability. I believe the claim which I first made was both against Sedgwick and John. At that time the claim was only for the expenses. Previous to my letter upon the subject to Mr. Sedgwick, I had told Mr. Premchund that I would hold him liable for all the expenses and damages, as he was not getting the shares subscribed. After Mr. Sedgwick repudiated his liability, I made a claim against Premchund. It was when he failed to get a money deposit for the 125 shares.

Q.—Now, Mr. Slater, you said in your examination-in-chief that you told Mr. Premchund he was undertaking a very serious responsibility. Then why did you not get a writing prepared and have it duly signed by Premchund?

A.—I did not think of it. At the request of Premchund, through Mr. Sedgwick, I confirmed the brokerage by a writing.

Q.—Did it not occur to you at that time to take a written undertaking from Premchund in return?

A.—No, it did not strike me at that time. In the circular issued to the original subscribers, it was stated that after the lapse of about half the time fixed for the purpose, only one-eighth of the capital had been subscribed, and that at this rate of progress it would take a long time to raise the necessary capital. I suggested in one of my letters to Mr. Sedgwick that the expenses should be divided between him, John, Premchund, and myself. I was, however, sure of my claim against Premchund.

Q.—If you were so clear about your rights, why did you not write direct to Premchund?

A.—It was not that I thought I had no direct hold upon Premchund, but because I wanted to have done with the matter, as I was quite disgusted with it.

Q.—Did you not state in your letter dated the 10th December, "I am awfully sorry I cannot get straight at Premchund?"

A.—Yes, but that was not my opinion. It was my solicitors' view of the question. I have always thought that I could go straight at Premchund, and could call upon him to make good the damages. But I was willing to sacrifice all the damages that I had sustained, if all of us had agreed to share the preliminary expenses and be done with the matter.

Q.—Then you considered it fair that the person who had really broken the undertaking should bear only a fourth of the loss?

A.—As I have said, I wanted to have done with the whole business, and I had grown quite sick of it. I have calculated the damages on the commission that I would have got on the premiums.

Q.—Is it not a fact that you told Mr. Sedgwick that you would not charge any commission until the company made 10 per cent. profit?

A.—I did say so if it would help Premchund to get the capital subscribed, but I believed I could get 10 per cent. profit from the very first year.

The cross-examination was not finished when the court adjourned until Monday (to-day).

AN AERONAUT CONVICTED OF PERJURY.

AT the Old Bailey on June 28, Joseph Semmons, a well-known aeronaut, was indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury, alleged to have been committed by him before Lord Chief Justice Coleridge in the High Court of Justice, in an action brought by him against the Great Northern Railway Company to recover damages which he alleged he had sustained by an accident that occurred upon their line in December last at the Edgware-road Station. The defendant was also charged with endeavouring to obtain 3,500l. from the secretary of the same company by fraud and false pretences. He pleaded Not Guilty to both charges.—Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., was specially retained, with Mr. Beasley and Mr. Cyril Dodd, to prosecute.—The defendant was represented by Mr. Montagu Williams. This charge arose out of what appeared to be rather peculiar circumstances. It will be remembered that in December last an accident of a trifling character took place at the Edgware-road Station by a collision between two trains. It was not disputed that the defendant was a passenger in the train, and he subsequently made an application to the company for damages for injuries which he alleged had been sustained by him in consequence of the accident, and as his claim was not acknowledged by the company, the defendant brought an action against them and laid his damages at 5,000l. He subsequently, however, it appeared, made a proposition to compromise his claim for compensation for 3,500l., but the company would not entertain the proposition and the case came on for trial in the High Court of Justice before Lord Coleridge in May last. The only question in the case of course was the extent of injury that had been sustained by the defendant, and according to his evidence he was suffering from dimness of sight, loss of memory, and other ailments of a serious character, and which he represented would prevent him from carrying on his usual occupation as an aeronaut, by which he said he earned 200l. a year, and other occupations by which he earned a very considerable income yearly. He was cross-examined for the purpose of showing that his condition was owing to a variety of other ailments, such as hernia, &c., and he swore positively that he had never suffered from any of the ailments. The statements made by the defendant, however, were so completely negatived by other testimony that in the result the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff with one farthing damages, and the Lord Chief Justice, in pursuance of the powers vested in him by the present state of the law, made an order that the costs of the company should be paid by the present defendant. A charge against the defendant of having committed wilful and corrupt perjury upon the trial was then preferred against the defendant, the allegation against him being, upon the present indictment, that he had wilfully exaggerated the injuries he had received, and that he had falsely declared that he had not suffered from the other maladies that were the subject of his cross-examination in the High Court. The evidence given by the defendant, which embodied the statement upon which the allegations of perjury were founded, was read by the shorthand writer, and Drs. Richardson, Wells, Dewsnap, hand Branton were examined, and they gave evidence contradicting the statements so made, and with regard to one portion of his evidence relating to his having lost the sense of smell through the accident, it was stated that in 1867 he underwent an operation to the nose and had a portion of the bone removed, and that he lost his sense of smell at that period, and had never recovered it. It did not appear to be disputed that the defendant really did sustain injury to a trifling extent, but the large claim made by him was contended by the prosecution to be altogether extravagant and unwarrantable, and that the defendant had sought to support this claim by wilful and deliberate perjury. Mr. Montagu Williams had expressed his intention to call medical testimony to contradict the evidence of the gentleman who had been called for the prosecution, but it turned out that no such witnesses were in attendance. Mr. Montagu Williams addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant, and he argued that the evidence was not sufficient to justify them in saying that the defendant had been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury. He contended that his statements with regard to his income were merely exaggerations of his private means, and with regard to his contradictions of having suffered this particular ailment that had been mentioned, he might have made these statements from want of memory. The learned counsel also strongly urged upon the jury that powerful bodies like railway companies were always ready to institute prosecutions for perjury, because in the first place, all the costs were borne by the shareholders; and secondly, prosecutions of this description were calculated to deter persons from making claims upon them. The Common Serjeant having summed up, the jury almost immediately found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

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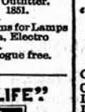
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FOR JULY.
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OF ALL THE
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WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
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Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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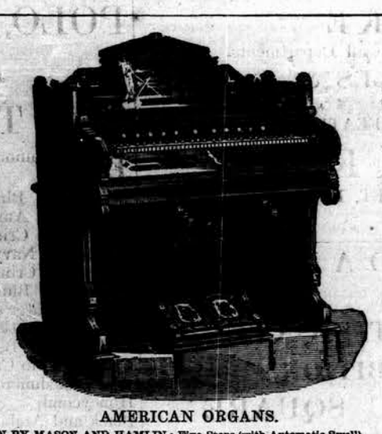

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B. Bunder.	Bhoeswul		Satarl
Mtarida ,,	Junction*†		Shapura
Byculla ,,	Sowda		Mirgani (for
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah		Marble
Parel Station	Rayer		Rocks)
Dadur	Khanapur		Nagpoor
Sion	Burhanpur		Hula Gate
Cecoria	Chandnee		Budlapoor
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa		Wangni
Bhandoop	Dongergaum		Narel
Tannah*	Bagnar		Chinchowli
Deewa	Khundwa*†		Kurjut*†
Callian Junction*†	Jawar		Padasdari
Titwalla	Beerh		Khandalia
Khadawall	Singaji		Lanewlee*
Wasalnd	Harsud		Karli
Shapoor	Kirkeam		Kurkulla
Algaum	Kheringee		Tulligaum
Khandee	Hurda*		Salaivad
Kussarah*	Timcornee		Khandesh
Bgutpoorah*	Pagdhal		Kirkee
Ghotee	Sewnee		
Baligaum	Dharam,		
Decolaee B.	Khun		
Siding	Dularl		
Nassick Rd.	Etarsi		
Kheirwade			
Niphar			
Lasulgaon			
Munmar			
Nandoor			
Naldeh			
Ch[illegible]			
K[illegible]			
Ga[illegible]			
Gho[illegible]			
Barsw[illegible]			
(Dysur)			
Bhynder			
Bassein Road			
Versave			
Sopalia			
Palghur			

*Refreshm[illegible]
† From [illegible]
¶ 10 minutes

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AGENTS.—[illegible] hill, E. C.; [illegible] lisher, [illegible] 6PL[illegible]